

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Propertyhistoric name Elmwoodother names Elmwood Farm; Kendle Farm; MIHP #WA-I-018**2. Location**street & number 16311 Kendle Road (formerly 9911 Hippity Hop Lane) ☐ not for publicationcity or town Williamsport ☒ vicinitystate Maryland code MD county Washington code 043 zip code 21795**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).


Signature of certifying official/Title11-5-12
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ determined eligible for the National Register.☐ See continuation sheet.☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.☐ removed from the National Register.☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Elmwood (WA-I-018)

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
8		buildings
		sites
2		structures
		objects
10		Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/animal facility
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/storage

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/not in use
Vacant/not in use
AGRICULTURE/animal facility
Vacant/not in use
AGRICULTURE/storage

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY/Greek Revival
OTHER: Standard Pennsylvania Bank Barn

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Limestone
walls Brick
Wood
roof Metal
other Concrete

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1855-1961

Significant Dates

1855; ca. 1885

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

John Corby, carpenter

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Property owner

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 6.2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1	8	2	5	9	3	9	1	4	3	8	5	3	3	7
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting			Northing									
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Paula S. Reed, Ph.D., Architectural Historian; Edie Wallace, M.A., Historian

Organization Paula S. Reed & Associates, Inc.

date October 19, 2011

street & number 1 W. Franklin St., Suite 300

telephone 301-739-2070

city or town Hagerstown

state Maryland

zip code 21740

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Andrew and Selena Tory

street & number 16311 Kendle Road

telephone

city or town Williamsport

state Maryland

zip code 21795

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Description Summary:

Elmwood farmstead stands on a six-acre tract, a remnant of the larger Elmwood Farm situated on the south side of Kendle Road, northeast of Williamsport in Washington County, Maryland. The nominated area comprises an 1855 two-story, four-bay, gable-roofed, T-shaped brick house, plus a grouping of buildings dating from the mid-nineteenth through the mid-twentieth century, typical of Washington County farming operations. The farmstead includes ten contributing buildings and structures, dominated by the house, a third quarter of the nineteenth century frame barn which replaced the original building, a frame milking barn, a hog barn, a ca. 1960 milking parlor, a silo, and a concrete block garage. A smokehouse and milk house, along with stone and wood fences, complete the scene. An access lane leading southward from Kendle Road passes by the west side of the house and continues to the barn and support buildings. The landscape immediately surrounding the building complex includes remaining pasture and cropland; it remains intact, extending beyond the six-acre property being nominated. Cattle currently reside in the barn and roam the adjoining pasture. Much of the larger farm is no longer in agricultural use, as it now supports a housing development, concentrated to the south of the farmstead. The entire complex retains its architectural and agricultural character and survives in good condition.

General Description:

Kendle Road, part of an early route leading from Boonsboro to Williamsport, today is bypassed by a relocated Maryland State Route 68. Consequently Kendle Road retains its rural character, passing through actively farmed agricultural land, pastures and woodlots, with only a few late twentieth-century houses scattered along its path. Looming to the south is a large housing development, situated on part of the land which once was Elmwood farm. However, vistas to the north, east and west take in large areas of active agricultural landscape. The land undulates, with frequent limestone outcrops, consistent with the geography of the Cumberland/Hagerstown/Great Valley, which makes up a good-sized portion of Washington County.

Approaching from the east on Kendle Road, cresting a hillock, one sees Elmwood arrayed on the south side of the road. A gravel lane leaves Kendall Road heading south to the building complex. The house, facing north toward Kendle Road, forms the front of the complex with the support and agricultural buildings arranged behind.

The vernacular Greek Revival style-influenced *Main House*, according to written documentation in the form of a recorded mechanic's lien, dates from 1855. Italianate style modifications came a generation later, ca. 1885. The house with grassy lawn to the north and east and the farm entrance lane to the west, is a two story T-shaped brick building with four bays

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across its front elevation and three bays in the wide east and west gable ends. A service wing, or "back building" extends to the rear. The land drops away from the front of the house on the east side, leaving the cellar level exposed above grade with windows and walk-out entrances. The east side of the rear wing has framed porches at each level. Square posts support the east side porch system at each level with the two upper levels enclosed with fancy cutwork balustrades. The west side of the rear wing has a main story shed roofed porch over a poured concrete deck with encapsulated cistern. This porch is supported by square posts with a solid tongue and groove balustrade.

The house rests on a limestone foundation with brick walls laid in common bond at all elevations. Brick jack arches top the openings. The roofing material is channel drain sheet metal. Brick chimneys are located inside each gable end. The front elevation spans four bays with the main entrance located off-center in the second bay from the east end. A wide transom and sidelights surround the six-panel door. The current one-bay entrance porch is the third one for the house. It replaced an Italianate hip-roofed porch that extended across the length of the front elevation. This porch had carved brackets, square collared posts with decorative brackets and turned dropped pendants. Turned balusters and railing formed the enclosure. The Italianate porch replaced an original entrance porch of unknown size and appearance. The larger Italianate porch terminated at the east end with a retaining wall.

Windows have narrow mitered frames with beaded edges. All windows except for the first story front openings and the east and west gable attic windows have six-over-six-light sash. The second story front windows retain pairs of fixed-louvered wooden shutters. All windows retain shutter hardware. The first story front windows were modified in the late nineteenth century. They were lengthened and the sash replaced with longer two-over-two-light sash with a radial arch over the upper two panes.

At the interior, the house is divided by an entrance and stair passage. To the west is a large double parlor (northwest parlor and southwest parlor), and to the east are two smaller rooms made from one, with an added twentieth-century partition to create a bathroom. At the south end of the passageway is a large room, originally a dining room, which opens into the two west parlors, the rear kitchen and east rear porch, and into the first story bath. The southernmost room at the first story level is the kitchen with entrances onto the east and west porches and a back stairway leading to the room above, which presumably housed farm workers or servants. The kitchen also has a built in pantry in the southeast corner.

The second floor plan is similar, with two bedrooms over the first story double parlor. The cellar has several rooms with windows and entrances on the east side. A large kitchen with service fireplace is located beneath the main level kitchen. To the north of it is a large room which serves currently as the furnace room. Originally it was likely a dining area for farm workers. Both of these rooms retain areas of original plaster and woodwork with original painted surfaces. Rooms in the cellar to the west and north were for food storage and also a coal

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bin for the furnace. There are no fireplaces in the house except for the service fireplace in the cellar.

Throughout, the house retains original woodwork and hardware, expert original grain painting and some other original paint schemes. In the entrance and stair passage, the staircase terminates with an elaborately turned walnut newel post supporting a broad handrail and turned balusters. The surfaces of doors facing into the passageway are grain painted to resemble burl mahogany. Door surrounds consist of flat trim with plain corner blocks. Doors facing into the northwest and southwest parlors are grain painted to resemble maple. A set of wide double doors between the two parlors also display maple grain painting. Original door hardware consists of carpenter-type locks with ceramic knobs. The brass circular plate identifies Russell Erwin & Company Manufacturers. This company was established in New Britain, Connecticut in 1846. Other hardware is cast iron, dating from the later nineteenth century.

Just behind and to the southeast of the farmhouse is a concrete block *milk house* which appears to date from the 1930s or '40s. It rests on a poured concrete foundation and has a shed roof. The entrance is in the west wall and it is lit by a six-light barn sash window.

Also to the southeast of the house, and east of the milk house is a *smokehouse*. It appears to be contemporary with the main house and is of brick construction with a high limestone foundation. The door is in the west wall, convenient to the main kitchen and the cellar work kitchen. The smokehouse is distinctive for its very tall hipped roof covered with standing seam metal with a round finial at the peak.

South of the house across a gravel driveway and parking area is a two-bay, gable front concrete block *garage* dating from ca. 1950. The garage has framed gables with German siding, and a gable door for hoisting material into the attic for storage.

East of the garage, and attached to the main barn by a covered concrete block walkway for cattle stands a concrete block *milking parlor*, a state of the art facility at the time it was constructed in 1960. The building has a metal gambrel roof. Within the gambrel on the end walls is frame construction covered with German siding. Six bays long, the milking parlor has steel six-light windows, and two entrances on the west side. Attaching it to the barn yard is a ramped concrete walkway with a concrete block west wall and sheet metal roof. The east side is open with a metal pipe railing which allowed milk cows ingress and egress from the barn to the milking area.

East of the main barn and facing west into the barnyard is a frame *hog barn* with vertical siding. It has a gabled roof covered with channel drain sheet metal. It has high window openings along its north wall and doors along the south wall opening under an overhang, into the barnyard. This building appears to date from the late nineteenth century.

The *main barn* is a frame Pennsylvania type (even gabled) bank barn resting on stone foundations. It has an overhanging cantilevered forebay on its east side, opening into the barnyard. On the west side is the barn ramp or bank with stone retaining walls leading to the

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upper level threshing floor. Equipment sheds are attached to the south gable end. The barn is sheathed with vertical boards, and has ventilator openings on all walls with fixed louvers. These are typical of late nineteenth-century barns of west-central Maryland and south-central Pennsylvania, often as updates to earlier barns. The roof is covered with corrugated sheet metal.

On the south side of the barnyard is a frame *milking barn*, predecessor to the 1960 milking parlor. It has a metal gable roof and is sheathed with vertical board siding. This barn likely dates from the early twentieth century. Together with the main barn and the hog barn, these buildings enclose three sides of the concrete-paved barnyard. A limestone wall, likely an original feature of the barnyard, borders the fourth side (east). A concrete feed trough stands in the barnyard, sheltered by a flat metal roof.

Adjacent to the milking barn, to its southwest is a large *concrete stave silo*, which likely dates from ca. 1960. Southwest of the main barn are flat round concrete pads, which were the bases for metal wire corn bins, now gone.

The nominated area includes eight contributing buildings and two contributing structures, listed below. There are no non-contributing buildings or structures.

Contributing buildings:

- Main house
- Milk house
- Smokehouse
- Garage
- Milking parlor
- Bank barn
- Hog barn
- Milking barn

Contributing structures:

- Concrete stave silo
- Stone barnyard wall

Concrete feed trough and silage pit not counted

Evaluation of Integrity:

Elmwood Farmstead retains a high level of integrity of location, setting, materials, design, workmanship, feeling and association. The collection of buildings remains intact,

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representing a period of continuous use in a farming operation from the initial construction of the house in 1855 through the next hundred years as buildings and structures were added to keep up with evolving farming practices. The setting, containing crop and pasture lands in the immediate vicinity, preserve the historical associations of this farmstead collection with its past. Although there have been alterations to the house and support buildings over time, these are either historic, as in the case of the Italianate front windows in the house and possible update of the barn in the late nineteenth century, or minor in scale and impact. Most historic materials remain intact, including interior woodwork, trim, hardware, and paint finishes in the main house.

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Elmwood building complex is locally significant under National Register Criterion C as an intact collection of domestic and agricultural buildings in Washington County, Maryland. The Elmwood building complex includes a fine example of a mid nineteenth-century gentleman's farm house. Built in 1855 by James M. Downey, a rising canal merchant and money-lender, the large Elmwood mansion house is an elegant representation of the still-popular Greek Revival architectural style. Later changes, particularly the elongated arched windows across the first floor front elevation, represent an attempt to update the house during the later Victorian period. The "Mechanics Lien" recorded by carpenter John Corby against James M. Downey, dated 1855, provides a detailed record of the character defining features of the house from the date of its construction, most of which remain intact at this writing. The brick smokehouse located near the mansion house is equally intact and representative of the mid nineteenth-century period, while the garage is a typical twentieth-century addition to the domestic complex. Agricultural buildings within the Elmwood complex include the ca. 1935 concrete block milk house near the house, third quarter of the nineteenth-century bank barn, 1960 milking parlor, frame hog barn, early twentieth-century frame milking barn, and concrete stave silo. This grouping is representative of the agricultural developments through the first half of the twentieth century in Washington County. The bank barn was constructed while the traditional grain-dominated farm economy was still active in Maryland, when a large barn with spaces dedicated to threshing and grain storage was a requirement. Farms still maintained small milking herds of eight to ten animals, easily accommodated in the lower stalls of the barn. The additional animal barns and silo signal the change in feed storage and increasing livestock as dairy production became the focus on the farm. The 1960 milking parlor documents the strict federal sanitation rules that required a building dedicated to milking and milk storage separated from the living areas for the livestock. The period of significance for the Elmwood building complex extends from 1855, when the house and smokehouse were constructed, through 1961, to include the twentieth-century additions to the farmstead complex and by which date the house and outbuildings had substantially achieved their present form and appearance.

Resource History and Historic Context:

Historic Context

The lands comprising Washington County were in that part of mid-Maryland which was often in colonial period records referred to as "the Barrens." The early landscape was not fully forested and contained areas of relatively open meadow and occasional rock outcrops. These rocky, open areas were perceived as infertile and described as barrens. As a result of the concept that the backcountry was not fertile, settlement was not encouraged at first. Initial contact

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occurred when land grants were made to leading tidewater area citizens, and when Germans and Dutch from Pennsylvania and places further north passed through Maryland's Piedmont and Great Valley sections enroute to settle lands in Virginia. In 1732, Lord Baltimore opened his western lands to settlement.

Initial interests of fur trading and subsistence farming soon developed into more substantial farms. Grain farming was prominent and as a result many gristmills were established. The mills took advantage of the ample waterpower in mid-Maryland to convert grain into more easily transportable and marketable flour or meal. The prominence of milling was a significant feature of the local economy. It reflects the influence of Pennsylvania in that Washington County developed a general agricultural economy with emphasis on small grains, rather than the staple economy focusing on tobacco that developed in eastern Maryland.

Eventually the region became known for grain production. Grain was sold in bulk, or processed into flour and meal, or distilled into whiskey. These commodities were shipped to markets in Baltimore or Philadelphia. Shipping from central and western Maryland and the grain growing regions of Pennsylvania and the Shenandoah Valley was a problem, and hindered the growth and prosperity associated with grain production. There was no inland water route to the farming areas, although navigation of the Potomac and Susquehanna were promoted or opposed by various factions. Rail service did not develop until the 1830s, so highway transportation had to serve the freight hauling needs of the region. Maryland, therefore promoted turnpike development, although most of these toll routes were privately funded. The output and growth in population in the western areas of Maryland encouraged construction and improvement of roads which were generally described as "miserable and worst in the union" in the late eighteenth century.¹ Baltimore officials in 1787 laid out 20-foot wide roads to Frederick, Reisterstown and York, Pennsylvania. However, it was private turnpike companies and in some cases mill owners who actually constructed the roads.²

In 1806 the Federal government began the construction of a highway that would lead to the newly acquired Louisiana Purchase lands comprising much of the central portion of the United States. The "National Road" began in Cumberland, Maryland following a rough wagon track established by explorers and traders, and led to Wheeling in Virginia (West Virginia) and later on to Terre Haute, Indiana. The main wagon road from Baltimore to Cumberland, a collection of privately owned and operated turnpike segments, was eventually upgraded and consolidated to become part of the National Road system, called the National Pike. The National Road and Pike system became one of the most heavily traveled east-west routes in America with traffic passing all hours of the day and night. The presence of the National Pike through Washington County encouraged the improvement of other turnpike roads, many of which were initially improved in the 1790s. Access to the National Pike meant better access to the Baltimore wheat market, fast becoming the center for trade in the region.

¹ Robert J. Brugger, *Maryland a Middle Temperament*, (Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins, 1985), p. 153.

² Ibid.

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The C&O Canal and B&O Railroad arrived in the region in 1830s as alternate forms of transportation. Despite this, the National Pike continued to be a major thoroughfare between Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown and points west. The road also served as a primary route during the Civil War, for the invading Confederate army of General Robert E. Lee in 1862 and 1863, as well as the Union defenders throughout the war.

As the urbanization and industrialization process of the late nineteenth century gradually transformed the economy of Maryland, the west-central counties responded by shifting to dairy products, fruit, and vegetable production. Technological advances that promoted the dairy industry began with the silo; the first American silo was constructed in 1873, facilitating year-round feeding of dairy livestock. Later, the centrifugal separator, which parted cream from milk, was first used in the United States in 1882.³

The turn of the twentieth century was punctuated in Frederick and Washington Counties with the development of the Hagerstown and Frederick interurban electric railway. It was a boon not only to the farmers transporting produce and milk products to the Frederick and Hagerstown markets. Creameries and vegetable canning factories dominated rural town industry along the electric railway routes. The railway served also for passenger travel and summer resort businesses.

Throughout Maryland, the trend toward urbanization and the shift of population to Baltimore continued into the twentieth century. By 1910, Frederick was the fourth largest city in Maryland with 10,411 people, behind Baltimore City, Cumberland, and Hagerstown.⁴ The rapid growth of Baltimore, Hagerstown and Cumberland had to do with the multiple mainline railroads serving these cities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Hagerstown became a hub for four intersecting railroads. The good transportation opportunity led to growth of heavy industries there and consequently population growth. While agricultural pursuits continued in other parts of the state, their relative importance as the driving force of the economy declined.⁵ In 1920, Maryland had become 60% urban with slightly over half the state's population in Baltimore.⁶ By the end of the 1920s, the number of farms in Maryland had decreased by 4,704.⁷

³ Wayne D. Rasmussen, ed., *Readings In The History of American Agriculture*, (Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press, 1960), p. 152.

⁴ William Lloyd Fox, "Social-Cultural Developments from the Civil War to 1920," in Richard Walsh and William Lloyd Fox, eds. *Maryland, A History*, (Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1974), p. 503.

⁵ Eleanor Bruchey, "The Industrialization of Maryland, 1860-1914," in Walsh and Fox, p. 483,484. Leading industries in Maryland, determined by value of product in 1860 included 1) Flour and Meal; 2) Men's Clothing; 3) Cotton Goods; 4) Sugar, Refined; and 5) Leather. By 1870, the list had changed: 1) Sugar, Refined; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Men's Clothing; 4) Cotton Goods; and 5) Iron, Forged and Rolled. The leading industries had shifted again by 1880: 1) Men's Clothing; 2) Flouring and Grist Mill Products; 3) Fruits and Vegetables, Canned; 4) Fertilizers; and 5) Cotton Goods. Ten years later in 1890, flour milling products had dropped to fourth place in value of product, behind men's clothing, brick and stone masonry, and canning and preserving fruits and vegetables. In 1900, flour and grist mill products had dropped again to the number five position behind men's clothing, fruit and vegetable canning, iron and steel, and foundry and machine shop products. Thereafter, flour and grist mill products don't appear among Maryland's major products at all.

⁶ James B. Crooks, "Maryland Progressivism," Walsh and Fox, p. 590

⁷ Dorothy M. Brown, "Maryland Between the Wars," Walsh and Fox, p. 704.

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Meanwhile suburban residential districts and recreational areas spread outward from Washington D.C. and Baltimore into Montgomery and Baltimore Counties, a trend that has continued to the present. The conversion of farmland use to dairy and orchards led to the decrease of traditional agricultural industries particularly milling and attendant businesses and industries.

In 1929, on the eve of the Great Depression, wheat was still a large income producer in Maryland, with an estimated gross income in the state of \$9,053,000. Most of the state's wheat was still being grown in Washington, Frederick, and Carroll Counties in the old wheat belt. The wheat production in gross income, however, fell far below the \$25,156,000 produced from sales of milk in the same year. Due to the Depression and also to a bad drought year in 1930, the gross income from sales of wheat by 1932 had fallen to \$1,715,000 and dairy to \$16,875,000.⁸ Even with the drop in income, the figures show that dairy farming had far outdistanced wheat production in the twentieth century.

The Hagerstown and Frederick electric railway struggled through the Depression of the 1930s and, after a brief resurgence during WWII, most of the line was discontinued. The demise of the interurban railway followed the popularization of the automobile and road surface improvements in the 1920s. Faster speeds and increased traffic led to alternate highway construction beginning in the 1930s. After World War II with the advent of the post war booming manufacturing economy and the emerging Cold War, population began to shift once again. This time with the encouragement of the government's new interstate highway system, the defense highways developed in the Eisenhower administration, upwardly mobile and automobile owning city dwellers left the urban environments of Washington DC and Baltimore to create suburban neighborhoods on the edges of the cities. With the suburbs came stores, restaurants and other services to support the growing residential communities where workers commuted to jobs in the cities. Since the late 1940s, suburban development has sprawled outward into and throughout mid-Maryland substantially reducing agriculture and profoundly altering the rural scene.⁹

Mid-Maryland Architecture

During the century from 1763 to 1860, the relatively primitive, typically log buildings of the settlement period were gradually replaced or enlarged into more substantial and permanent form. The large "Swisser" barns with cantilevered forebays and a ramp or bank at the back, hallmarks of west-central Maryland and south central Pennsylvania, replaced small log-crib

⁸ Ibid. p. 704, citing W.S. Hamill, *The Agricultural Industry of Maryland*, Baltimore: Maryland Development Bureau of the Baltimore Association of Commerce, 1934, pp. 37, 51-52, 81, 107, 110-116, 310.

⁹ Paula S. Reed & Assoc., "Mid Maryland: An Agricultural History and Historic Context." (Frederick, MD: The Catocin Center for Regional Studies, 2003), p. 110.

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stables and shelters for livestock and crops. Small log houses were improved with siding and additions, or replaced with stone, brick or larger log or timber frame dwellings.¹⁰

The people of mid-Maryland built according to the materials that were available to them, sometimes drawing upon long-established traditions based upon European and British patterns and upon their own interpretations of current styles and construction techniques, adapted to local conditions. Elements of fashionable styles were incorporated into the region's buildings along with traditional features. With the exception of exterior applications of stylistic door treatments and symmetrical fenestration, typically, the more fashionable architectural elements were found on the interior in the form of moldings, mantels, and stairs. Although there are pure stylistic examples, particularly dating from the later nineteenth century, the vast majority of the region's buildings are vernacular structures.

Farmhouses: Farmhouses from the eighteenth through the mid twentieth century exhibit great variety in mid-Maryland, yet all are readily identifiable to the region. Little housing remains from the settlement period. In mid-Maryland, brick farmhouses are most commonly from the 1820-1900 period. Those constructed before approximately 1850 display Flemish bond facades and thereafter, common bond or all-stretcher facades.¹¹

Farmhouse form followed several traditional paths. Among the earliest buildings were Germanic central chimney dwellings with one or two stories and three or four rooms clustered around a massive group of fireplaces. British settlers more frequently constructed one or one and a half story buildings with a hall and parlor plan, one-room deep with inside or exterior end fireplaces. Generally farmhouses spanned three to five bays, sat on cellars and had side gables. By the second quarter of the nineteenth century, porches begin to appear with frequency, either across the entire front or recessed in an inset containing two or three bays along the front elevation at the kitchen wall. Another variation is an L or T-extension to the rear of the main part of the house, almost always with a recessed double porch along one side. This configuration accommodates a kitchen wing, and these rear wings were consistently referenced in eighteenth and nineteenth century records as "back buildings," even though they were attached to the main part of the dwelling.¹²

Typical floor plans consisted of center passages with one or two rooms on either side, or a two or four room plan where the main entrance opened directly into a room. A common arrangement attributed to Germanic traditions exhibits two central front doors, side by side, which open directly into two front rooms. Houses were almost universally roofed with wooden shingles, often long and double-lapped, top to bottom and side to side. This shingle type seems to be associated with German traditions. Otherwise, top-lapped thin wooden shingles prevailed with staggered joints and there is evidence that thatch was used, along with "cabbin" or

¹⁰ Reed & Assoc., p. 26.

¹¹ Reed & Assoc., p. 113.

¹² Reed & Assoc., p. 113.

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clapboard roofs. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries roofs of slate or standing seam metal appear.¹³

Smokehouses: Associated with domestic groupings, smokehouses, essential components of the domestic assemblage, stand small and windowless behind the farmhouse. The predominant type in mid-Maryland have hipped roofs over square buildings made of log, stone, brick or framed construction. Even twentieth century examples exist made of concrete block. Less frequently these important support buildings are rectangular with gabled roofs. The smoke house door opens into a small room, usually with a large post extending from the ground to the peak of the roof. The post had "arms" extending outward from it upon which hams and sides of bacon hung on hooks. The post pivoted so that smoked meats swung into the hands of someone standing just inside the entrance. Some smokehouses, particularly those with gable roofs, did not have the pivoting post. Rather, meats were hung from the bottom cord of the roof truss or from rafters. Smokehouses did not have chimneys. Their function was to provide an enclosed spaced where a small fire would provide smoke to permeate meats hung within. The smoke both flavored and preserved the meat previously cured with salt, sugar and saltpeter.

Barns: Mid-Maryland's barns originated in Pennsylvania, springing from German and English precedents. The region's first barns were the small log structures, described in the 1767 inventory of Conococheague Manor and other eighteenth-century documents.¹⁴ By the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the barns familiar to us as hallmarks of the region appeared. These bank barns, built of log, stone, brick, or frame covered with vertical siding typically have a ramp at the back providing access to the upper threshing floor and an overhanging forebay at the front. Animals stayed in the lower level in stalls arranged in rows perpendicular to the front and rear walls. Designed for grain farming, bank barns accommodated threshing and grain processing as their primary function. In a large area of the central upper floor, farmers threshed grain with flails or later with horse or steam powered threshing machines. "Flailing walls" or boards nailed about four feet high, to interior bents bordering the threshing floor kept loose grain and chaff from drifting uncontrolled across the barn floor. Heavy tongue and groove or splined planks floored the threshing area, to prevent grain and dust from sifting through the floor during threshing as well as to support the vibration and weight of the threshing activity.¹⁵

The gable-end profile of barns varies among subtypes. Symmetrical gables that include the forebay recess often with closed-ends, commonly called the Standard Pennsylvania Barn, tend to be a bit later than extended forebays associated with the earlier, asymmetrical "Sweitzer" barns. Log barns and stone barns tend to be earlier than brick barns. Bents linked by double top plates tend to date from the eighteenth century. Stone barns fall into a particular date range, principally 1790-1850. Brick barns, always embellished with geometric patterned open-work

¹³ Reed & Assoc., p. 113.

¹⁴ Original located in Canadian Archives.

¹⁵ Reed & Assoc., p. 117-118.

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ventilation holes generally date from 1830-1870s. Frame barns abounded throughout the era of bank barn construction, ending in the first half of the twentieth century.

Robert F. Enslinger identified a subtype of the common nineteenth – twentieth century Standard Pennsylvania Barn, the “Basement Drive-through Standard Barn,” with a date-range of 1850-1890. This subtype was most commonly found in south-central Pennsylvania, Maryland (Washington County), and the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia:

In addition to the normal function of the lower level of Pennsylvania barns as stables for livestock, some are used for the storage of large machinery. The use of horse-drawn machinery dates from the middle of the nineteenth century. Many older barns were necessarily modified to accommodate its storage. The stable could be remodeled to house machinery or storage sheds could be added to the gable ends of the barn. Eventually, a new basement plan that included a machinery stage bay was adopted. Thus, a wagon entrance in the basement can be found as part of the original design in many barns of the middle and later nineteenth century...

...The precedent for a basement drive-through had been established before 1850, as exemplified by a large transition Sweitzer barn in southern Lebanon County [PA]. To the west of the Susquehanna River, particularly in Franklin and Fulton counties, the drive-through became stylized in later standard barns. In these structures, the floor of the forebay, which extends across the entire front of the barn, is raised several feet above the machinery entrance. This extra elevation permits the entrance of larger pieces of machinery than could be accommodated by a normal stable height. The outside gable wall of the drive-through consists of a wooden corn crib, the front end of which is normally flush with the front of the forebay. The barn's versatility is enhanced by having an increased mow volume with the additional upper barn length, increased machinery storage space in the basement, and more feed grain storage in the corn crib just described.¹⁶

Few frame barns retain their original exterior siding. Many are found with elaborate decorative additions from updates done in the late nineteenth century, particularly louvered vents with arched architraves, or the stylized painted windows and doors done in the early twentieth century. Most historic barns that were still in use through much of the twentieth century were altered to accommodate a hay track, used to transport hay bales through the barn.

Dairy barns: As dairy began to replace grain farming as the mainstay of mid-Maryland's farms, farmers adapted Pennsylvania style barns to other uses, principally as dairy barns. The modification included increasing the number of cattle stalls to accommodate more animals and to provide space for hand milking and later electric milking machines for each cow. Sometimes forebays were enclosed or new barn space was constructed to accommodate the milking

¹⁶ Robert F. Enslinger, *The Pennsylvania Barn*, (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1992) pp. 79-81.

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activities, and in the early twentieth-century concrete flooring and manure troughs added. In the 1930s and 1940s when government regulations dictated minimum sanitary conditions, barns were regularly whitewashed, lighted and ventilated. Also during this mid twentieth-century period, serious dairymen constructed separate dairy barns with modern equipment and sanitation. These new barns were built of concrete block, glazed tile or frame with steel windows. They often had gambrel roofs, popular for barns in the early and mid twentieth century, and "milking parlors" where cattle would enter in small groups for milking then leave the barn for a "loafing area."

Milk houses: Associated with the barn, either the main barn or a separate dairy barn is the milk house. These are usually twentieth-century buildings, coming into use after the region converted to dairy farming. Often built of concrete block, or glazed tile these small buildings usually had gabled roofs and easy access to the lower levels of the barn where the cows were milked. The function of the milk house was to store milk, placed in steel cans and chilled until picked up by the "milk truck." A refrigerated tank held the cans and kept the milk cold. In the mid and late twentieth century, bulk milk systems replaced the older can storage tank. Bulk tank storage takes milk directly from the cows to a large holding tank the contents of which are transferred into a tanker truck once or twice a week depending on the size of the dairy operation.

Silos: First manufactured in the 1870s, silos are now important visual markers on the rural landscape. Older silos are wooden staved structures, although brick, tile, concrete, and metal also were used, particularly in more recent structures. Silos are part of the conversion to dairy farming, providing a system for storage of feed, mostly fermented corn silage for the increased herds of cattle necessary for dairy farming.

Resource History

The land on which the Elmwood building complex stands has a long association with Washington County settlement and agricultural history. Located near an early crossing of the upper Potomac River (near today's Williamsport) along a branch of the Philadelphia wagon road, the land was part of Lord Baltimore's more than 10,000-acre Conococheague Manor, his western-most tract reserved for rental income rather than sale. Records of the Manor dated 1767 show that much of the Manor acreage was leased in 80 parcels ranging from 10 to 500 acres, most improved with a log dwelling and some with small log barns. Many had orchards and meadow along with some "cleared land" indicating the land was under cultivation.¹⁷ Conococheague Manor was sold as one tract in 1768 and soon came under the ownership of Thomas Ringgold. Samuel Ringgold inherited the Ringgold Manor lands in 1776, by then totaling over 18,000 acres.¹⁸

¹⁷ "A List of Tenements on His Lordship's Manor of Conococheague --- 1767," photocopy transcribed by Paula S. Reed & Assoc., 2002.

¹⁸ Sandra Izer, "Elmwood Farm," author's manuscript, n.d., p. 1.

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In 1783, the Potomac River port town of Williamsport was laid out at the mouth of the Conococheague Creek. Taking advantage of the water power provided by the creek and the transportation opportunities presented by both the river and the old wagon road, Williamsport thrived as a center for local trade. By 1791, traffic along the road was such that Washington County ordered a new survey to straighten and improve the road from Turner's Gap on South Mountain, through Boonsborough (officially laid out in 1792) to Williamsport.¹⁹ The road ran directly through Ringgold's Manor as it passed easterly out from Williamsport toward Turner's Gap (Figure 1). Twenty-six years later, in 1817, the Maryland Legislature incorporated "a Company to make a Turnpike Road from Boonsborough through Williams-Port."²⁰ The turnpike, which followed the route already established by the 1791 road, provided a connection to the National Pike at Boonsborough. Direct access to good transportation routes and the nearby town of Williamsport, along with the fertile limestone soil, made Ringgold's manor lands prime agricultural property.

Despite these transportation improvements, Samuel Ringgold's fortunes appear to have waned through the first decades of the nineteenth century. Like many of the region's farmers, he was likely impacted by the economic woes associated with the War of 1812 and successive wheat crop failures from the Hessian fly infestation. Around 1812 Ringgold began selling tracts out of his manor lands, including a 772-acre tract sold to John R. Dall in June of 1820.²¹ Dall built his manor house called Dalton on the north side of the Williamsport to Boonsborough Turnpike. John R. Dall, son of prominent Baltimore merchant James Dall, Sr., was educated at Harvard and likely did not directly engage in the agricultural production on his large tract of land.²² Dall was known to engage in horse breeding and hosted races on his property, a practice that may have led to his financial troubles by the 1840s. In 1847, John R. Dall defaulted on a loan of over \$7,000, a loan secured by his 772-acre Dalton tract as well as several others. Washington County land merchant William B. McAtee purchased the farm at a Sheriff's sale in December 1847.²³

William McAtee was in the business of buying and selling land, but appears to have been open to lease-to-own arrangements. James M. Downey, who eventually purchased 401 acres of the Dalton tract in 1858, was living on the farm as early as 1855 and possibly earlier. Downey hailed from Franklin County, Pennsylvania. In 1840 he purchased a 250-acre farm on the Conococheague Creek just south of the National Pike crossing.²⁴ Moving his wife, Ann Eliza

¹⁹ WC Road Map, Liber G, p. 553, MSA C2195-10.

²⁰ Archives of Maryland, Vol. 636, p. 203; an 1821 act to extend by three years the time in which the turnpike construction should start and seven years to complete, indicates that turnpike construction did not begin until after 1821 (Vol. 625, p. 45).

²¹ WC DB EE, p. 672; see also "Dalton," Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) #WA-I-016.

²² Richard Henry Spencer, *The Thomas Family of Talbot County, Maryland and Allied Families*, (Baltimore, MD: Williams & Wilkins Co., 1914); "Dall Family Papers, 1810-1843," Biographical Note, Special Collection and University Archives, W.E.B. Du Bois Library, University of Massachusetts, www.library.umass.edu.

²³ Izer, n.d., p. 3; WC DB IN 3, p. 49.

²⁴ MIHP #WA-V-071.

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(Funk), and six children there by 1847, he was listed on the 1850 census as a farmer, with two additional children and his 65-year old father. By 1855, Downey was active as a money-lender, many of his small loans secured by household items, livestock, and merchandize. In an 1855 loan of \$262 to Robert Kimble, Kimble's C&O Canal boat "Cumberland" and his two horses were listed as security.²⁵ Downey also purchased from Henry Wolf in 1855, \$1,000 worth of general merchandize and coal located in a Williamsport warehouse, indicating that Downey may also have been engaged in canal merchandizing.²⁶

James Downey's financial successes – and large family – by 1855 appear to have led him to the decision to build a "mansion house" on the southern half of the Dalton farm, then still owned by William McAtee. Whether he and McAtee had a previous agreement for the future sale of the farm to Downey is unrecorded. Downey, however, apparently confident in his future, contracted to build a large brick house on that farm. The elegant exterior employed the still-popular Greek Revival architectural style, including the large tripartite front doorway and perhaps a classical portico, while the expansive interior included high-quality woodwork on the stairs and molding and meticulous grain-painted doors. The carpentry work, at a total of nearly \$1,000, was completed by the Spring of 1855, but by then Downey was unable to pay the bill. The "mechanics lien" recorded by John Corby, carpenter, in June 1855, provided a detailed inventory of features, priced "according to the Carpenters Bill of sale of Washington County MD." (Figures 2 and 3) The document also described the house:

...a certain Brick dwelling house two stories high above ground fronting thirty eight feet (38 ft.) and thirty six feet (36 feet) deep and a two story back building attached thereto, said back building being twenty by twenty feet width, with two porches attached thereto...²⁷

The twelve-room house was large, a statement of wealth on the rural landscape. A fashionable smokehouse was constructed at about the same time, its steeply pitched hipped roof finished with a finial reminiscent of a Victorian-era tower. It is possible, though not documented, that Downey also constructed the large bank barn, with its drive-through machine storage area also popular in his home county of Franklin in Pennsylvania. Machines such as the McCormick Reaper and the hay mower were introduced in the 1850s.

Despite his own money troubles associated with the construction of his new house, James Downey continued his financial dealings, making large and small loans to neighbors and family. In 1857, Downey sold his enslaved man William Dorsey to Andrew Brumbaugh for \$400.²⁸ Then in 1858, Downey purchased from William McAtee for \$13,249 the 401-acre Dalton tract, which he called Elmwood and on which he had recently built his house. On the same day,

²⁵ WC DB IN 9, p. 454.

²⁶ WC DB IN 9, p. 384.

²⁷ WC DB IN 10, p. 398.

²⁸ WC DB IN 12, p. 537.

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Downey sold Elmwood to Lewis Ripple and Benjamin F. Newcomer for \$20,000.²⁹ This apparent windfall of profit on the part of Downey likely helped him to pay his debts, perhaps covering the cost of the house construction, although a Release record indicates that Lewis Ripple paid the debt still owed to carpenter John Corby.³⁰ By 1859, James M. Downey and family had moved to Loudoun County, Virginia, entrusting Jacob Funk "of Jno" (probably his brother-in-law) and William McAtee to sell his remaining property to pay his debts.³¹

Lewis Ripple, who lived in Loudoun County, Virginia at the time of the Elmwood farm purchase, and Benjamin F. Newcomer, a wealthy Baltimore grain merchant, were related by marriage. Lewis Ripple married Elizabeth A. Newcomer, Benjamin's sister, in 1850. Elizabeth (Newcomer) Ripple died in 1856, just two years after the birth of their son John N. Ripple.³² It is not clear whether Ripple and Newcomer's purchase of Downey's Elmwood farm in 1858 was a business investment or a family arrangement for the recently widowed Ripple. By 1860, Lewis Ripple was living on the Elmwood farm though not with his son John, according to the census record. James Downey's financial problems returned in 1860, forcing Ripple and Newcomer to repurchase Elmwood at a "sheriff's sale" for \$168, described as "now in the possession and occupancy of said Lewis Ripple."³³

By 1864, Lewis Ripple was remarried and living with his wife Laura in Baltimore City while the Elmwood farm was rented to William Dougherty.³⁴ Dougherty owed Ripple and Newcomer \$1,300 by 1866, for which they accepted Dougherty's blacksmithing and farming equipment as payment.³⁵ Two years later, Dougherty was again in debt to Ripple and Newcomer, a debt which he secured with a mortgage on his "fifty five acres of wheat, about thirty or thirty five acres of corn, now growing on the farm belonging to the said Newcomer and Ripple," along with his livestock, including four young horses, "3 heifers, 2 Steers, 3 calves, 8 Sheep, 13 hogs, 2 spotted Sows and their pigs..."³⁶ Though the farm was rented, it appears that the Elmwood mansion house served as a country house for Ripple and Newcomer, while Dougherty or another renter probably lived in the frame house on the southern end of the farm (Figure 4: 1877 Atlas map and Figure 5: 1895 plat). John N. Ripple's signature, dated 1872 when he was 18 years old, is etched into the Elmwood garret stair wall indicating he was visiting the house at that time, while an 1875 land record indicates that Lewis and John Ripple were still living in Baltimore.³⁷

²⁹ WC DB IN 13, p. 73 and p. 212. See IN 16, p. 164 for reference to the farm being called "Elmwood."

³⁰ WC DB IN 13, p. 240.

³¹ WC DB IN 14, p. 18.

³² Izer, n.d., p. 5.

³³ WC DB IN 16, p. 164. Though the sale was dated 1860, the deed was dated 1862.

³⁴ WC DB IN 18, p. 646. The 1870 census listed Ripple, aged 50, as a "Commission Merchant." Also in the household, his wife Laura, son John N. (age 16), daughter Elizabeth N. (age 11 months), Julia R. [Ripple] Nevin (age 31, no occupation), and Kate Powers (age 14, house servant).

³⁵ WC DB IN 19, p. 349.

³⁶ WC DB WMcKK 1, p. 89.

³⁷ WC DB GBO 73, p. 350.

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Benjamin "Frank" Newcomer was a Washington County native who moved to Baltimore City in the 1840s to oversee his father's flour and grain mercantile company Newcomer & Stonebraker. In 1862, B. F. Newcomer took sole ownership of the company and reincorporated as Newcomer & Company. Newcomer, in addition to his business acumen, was deeply involved in the development of banking and railroads in the region.³⁸ Though not directly involved in the Franklin Railroad Company (later Cumberland Valley Railroad), his influence may have brought that railroad line along the edge of the Elmwood farm. The route crossed the northwest corner of the farm with the conveyance of three acres by Newcomer and Ripple to the railroad company in 1871.³⁹ The Williamsport Station was located just off the southwest corner of the farm, from which the route continued across the Potomac River to access the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (B&O) and the important Baltimore markets (see Figure 4).

In 1875, John N. Ripple "of the City of Baltimore" purchased his Uncle B. F. Newcomer's interest in Elmwood. Land records over the ensuing 20 years indicate that John Ripple continued to live in Baltimore while the farm was probably leased. A second tenant house was constructed on the farm ca. 1885 (located outside the current property boundary). Ripple probably also elongated the front parlor windows and added the elaborate Italianate porch across the front of the Elmwood mansion house.⁴⁰ After the death of Lewis Ripple in 1890, John Ripple and his younger sister Elizabeth inherited their father's share of Elmwood, giving "Lizzie" a one-quarter interest in the farm.⁴¹ In 1894, John Ripple mortgaged the farm for \$10,000 through his cousin William Newcomer, agent for the Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Baltimore – a bank established by William's father B. F. Newcomer.⁴² When Ripple defaulted on the loan, Elmwood was sold to pay the bank and other creditors, and to provide a \$4,000 trust for Lizzie Newcomer's share.⁴³ The farm was divided and sold in two lots in 1895. Lot No. 1, the northern half totaling 200 acres, was described in the newspaper sale advertisement:

Large Brick Dwelling, smoke house, carriage house, ice house, blacksmith shop, a splendid bank barn 100 feet long by 54 feet wide, under the bridge wall of the barn is a large cistern with piping into the barn yard where the water can be drawn for the use of the stock, also a never failing well of water near house, there is also a large Brick Tenant House near the Mansion House, and a large barn and a splendid well of water with a wind pump, also a thrifty orchard.⁴⁴

³⁸ Bernard C. Steiner, PhD, *Men of Mark in Maryland*, "Benjamin Franklin Newcomer," 1907.

³⁹ WC DB WMcKK 3, p. 388.

⁴⁰ R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc., "Determination of Eligibility Report, Elmwood Farm, Washington County, Maryland NHP No. WA-I-018," 2005.

⁴¹ Izer, n.d., p. 7.

⁴² WC DB GBO 102, p. 166; Bernard C. Steiner, PhD, *Men of Mark in Maryland*, "Benjamin Franklin Newcomer," 1907.

⁴³ Izer, n.d., p. 7.

⁴⁴ As cited in Izer, n.d., p. 7.

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The 198-acre Lot No. 2, the southern half of the farm, included the older tenant house described as a "Weatherboarded Dwelling," and a new barn. (see Figure 5). It was Jacob F. Lemen who purchased Lot No. 1 of Elmwood in 1895 for \$10,150.⁴⁵ Lemen appears to have lived on the farm until 1909 when he sold it to John M. Kendle for \$19,500.⁴⁶

John M. Kendle was still living on his nearby farm on the Downsville Pike in 1910. His 22-year old son, Elvin Roy Kendle, appears to have been working on the farm at that time. When John Kendle died in 1916, he devised to his wife Ida the Elmwood farm "known as the Lemen farm" for life, to be sold after her death.⁴⁷ When Ida Kendle wanted to sell Elmwood in 1919, she had to get permission from the Equity Court. Offered at public sale, the now 193-acre farm was again described in a newspaper advertisement:

This is one of the best farms in Washington County, the land is fine limestone land, in a high state of cultivation and under good fencing. It is improved by a two story brick dwelling house with basement, containing 12 rooms, a two story brick tenant house containing 8 rooms and kitchen. Bank barn with two wagon sheds and corn cribs, hog pen, buggy shed, blacksmith's shop and all necessary outbuildings. There are two wells of water on the place and two cisterns, one at the house and one at the barn. There is on the farm a young apple orchard in fine shape. There is on the place a large variety of small fruits. This farm is well located, near railroads, schools, churches, post office and market and is a most desirable and attractive property.⁴⁸

Elvin Roy Kendle was the highest bidder, paying \$29,878 for his father's farm. By 1920, Kendle was living at Elmwood, described on the census as a "general farm," with his wife and three children, Ida M. (age 8), John M. (age 5), and Leroy (5 months). (Figures 6 and 7)

The Kendle family remained on the Elmwood farm for nearly 90 years and still own the Elmwood building complex today (2011). It was E. Roy Kendle who began the conversion to dairy production on the Elmwood farm, building first the frame dairy barn with a concrete foundation and floor to improve sanitation. The concrete block milk house was constructed into the hill near the house, where milk cans were kept cool while awaiting pickup by the dairy truck. Two concrete stave silos (one no longer extant) were constructed to hold livestock feed. Kendle's son John M. Kendle took over the Elmwood farm in 1947.⁴⁹ After a snowstorm demolished the old carriage house and blacksmith shop, John Kendle constructed a new concrete block milking parlor and milk house in 1960, providing state-of-the-art sanitation for the mechanical milking process and refrigerated milk storage.

⁴⁵ WC DB 104, p. 215.

⁴⁶ WC DB 129, p. 307. Lemen actually sold the farm to Albert Eyerly in 1905 (WC DB 122, p. 636), then bought it back from Eyerly in 1908 before selling it to Kendle in 1909.

⁴⁷ As cited in Izer, n.d., 9.

⁴⁸ As cited in Izer, n.d., 10.

⁴⁹ WC DB 244, p. 697.

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In 2000, the Kendle family subdivided the farm for development. The Elmwood mansion house and barn complex were retained on a 6.2-acre parcel, still surrounded by cultivated fields.

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Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary is defined by the boundaries of Washington County Tax Map 56, Parcel 157.

Boundary Justification:

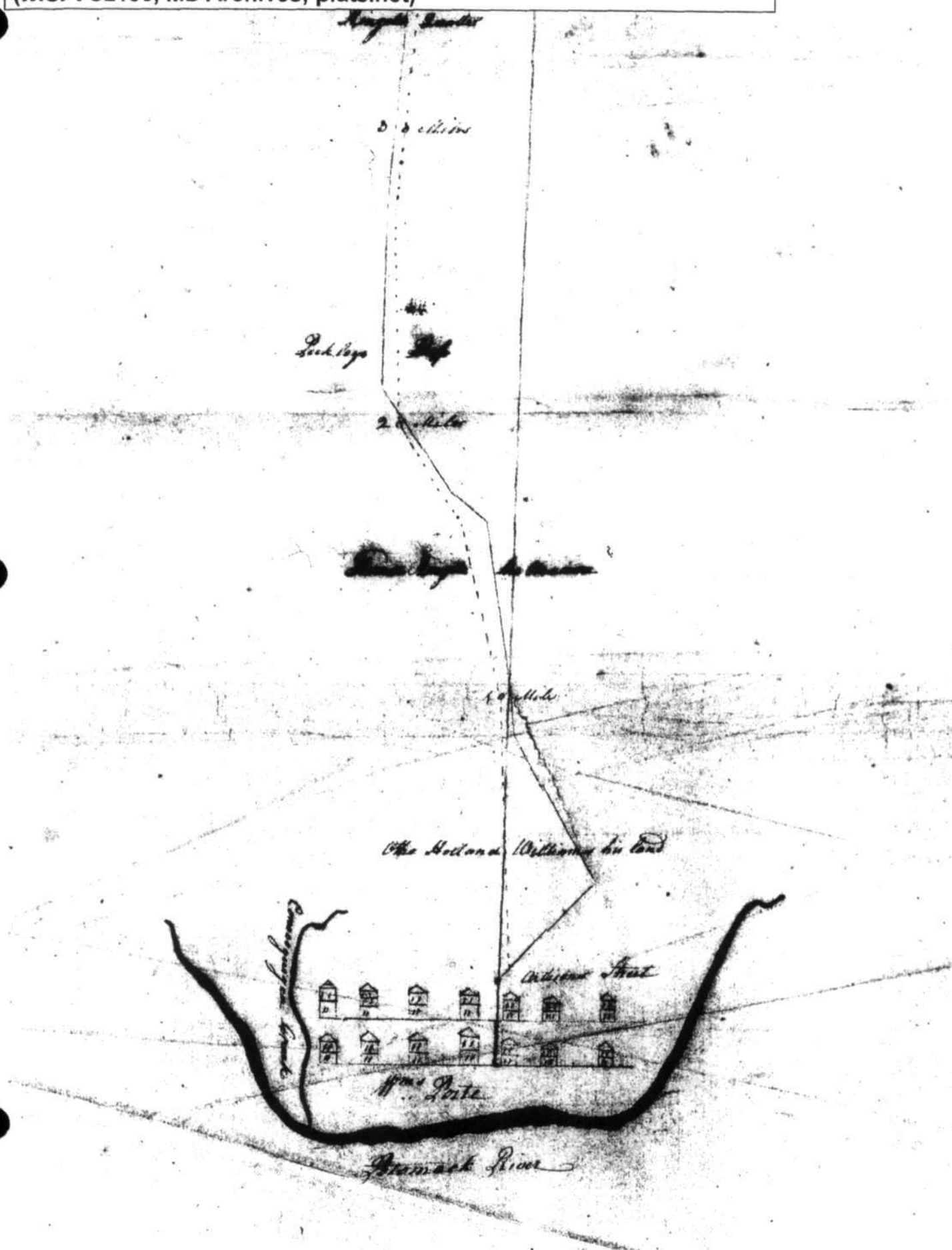
The current boundary is defined by the Parcel 157 outlines, drawn in 2000 when the Elmwood farm was subdivided. The boundary includes 6.2 acres of the original Elmwood farm with the main (non-tenant) domestic and agricultural building complex.

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16311 Kendle Road, Washington Co., MD

Figure 1: 1791 plat of the "Road from Williamsporte to Turner's Gap"
(MSA C2195, MD Archives, plats.net)

← N



Elmwood, WA-I-018
16311 Kendle Road, Washington Co., MD

Figure 3: John Corby lien, 1855
(WC DB IN 10, p. 399)

36 Mouth piece and shelf in kitchen	57 12 pair of large shutters heavy stuff at 3.00	36.00
to one side light front door complete	36.00 24 pair of hinges put on and fastenings	9.00
3 bellows frames with 3 rounds	3.00 4 pair of shutters for 12 light windows 2.00	8.00
8 double worked doors thick with mouldings	24.00 8 pair of hinges and fastenings	4.40
10 single worked doors with mouldings	25.00 121 feet of plane architecture 4.00 20.00	5.50
2 large parlor doors with moulding	8.00 40 feet 8 inches of paneled for window 2.00 25.00	2.40
1 glass door with shutter	25.00 40 feet each ship and 10 feet of painting and each slab	1.00
to putting on 33 pair of hinges for doors 50	35.00 120 feet of large boards 2.00 50.00	3.00
1056 feet of stud partition at 60.00	65.00 to putting arm in collar	7.50
to 14 pair of venetian blinds at 5.00	70.00 57 handles 10.00	7.00
24 large window frames for 10 by 14 glass at 2.00	32.00 140 feet of ship in wall to hang cloth	2.50
4-12 light window frames at 1.50	60.00 to building front 7 by 11 feet 6 inches with 10.00	10.00
to putting on 21 pair of hinges on blinds and fastenings	10.00	10.00
4 Hubbard window frames at 1.00 4.00 12 web locks put on at 2.00 4.00 4.00 window stuff at 3.00 12.00		12.00
		81.00 16.16
		25.50
		16.53
		75.19
		22.22

May 20th 1855 I hereby certify that it having been agreed upon by James W. Conway and John Corby, that I should at the prices to the above Bill according to the Bill of sale of Washington County Md. I therefore set the above prices to the work as measured by the said Conway and Corby they being in accordance with said Bill of sale this therefore always is my award to the said John Corby workman who has done said work for said Conway.

Peter Stoffy

Examined on the within Bill at different times in word money \$330.00

State of Maryland, Washington County, to wit

On this 24th day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, personally appeared John Corby and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that the within account is just and true, and that he hath not, directly or indirectly, (to his knowledge) received any part or parcel of the money charged as due by such account, or any security or satisfaction for the same, more than what is therein given for. Witness before me.

Geo. F. Henderson

(<http://jhir.library.jhu.edu/handle/1774.2/32766>)



James M. Bolgan & others do grant unto the said donors herein, all in right and title of a
 said Commission and to the following described land as: situated in Frederick County Maryland
 whole tract of land called a "Conococheague Manor", and for a more
 the same, beginning at a stone standing near the South side
 from Millersport to Bonobos, it being also the
 James Downey to Lewis Rappaport, having
 and Records in Liber J. A. -



the same Records of the
 ring them out
 of said Deed, said
 Tracts to a stone pile
 corner of the land of
 assigned to him by a
 thence bounding on a
 West 115 ft. 6 in. to a
 76 1/2 Degrees West 90 ft. 6 in.
 of the original Deed, then
 North 14 1/2 Degrees East 10
 margin of the Cumberland
 the East margin thence South
 1/2 degrees into the public road
 port to Bonobos, thence a
 Degrees East 50 ft. 6 in. South
 1/2 degrees to the place of beginning
 dead end of land now or late
 some land that now comes
 to Lewis Rappaport by the same
 same parcel of said land as
 said Tracts as parcel No. 1,
 as, at the day of sale which plat
 with this Deed among the

County, the Land is hereby granted
 Frederick A. Baker and others
 William and John M. Bolgan,
 Mrs. F. Rappaport
 William and John M. Bolgan,
 John M. Bolgan.

Elmwood, WA-I-018
 16311 Kendle Road, Washington Co.
 Figure 5: 1895 Plat of Elmwood
 (WC DB 104, p. 215)

Elmwood A-I-018

16311 Kendle Road, Washington Co., MD

Figure 6: E. Roy Kendle and family at Elmwood about 1915.
Note ca. 1880 porch. (courtesy Kendle family)

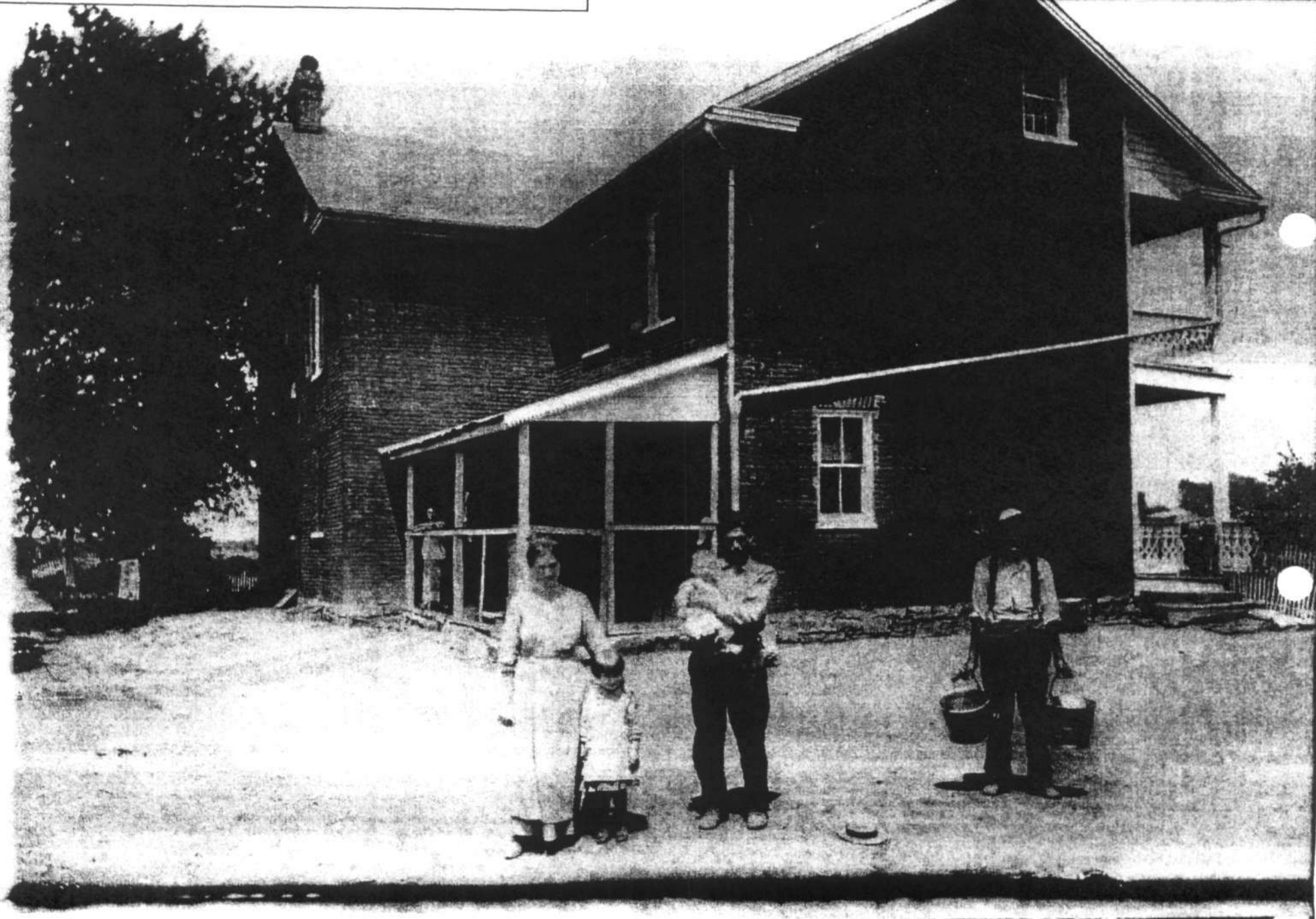


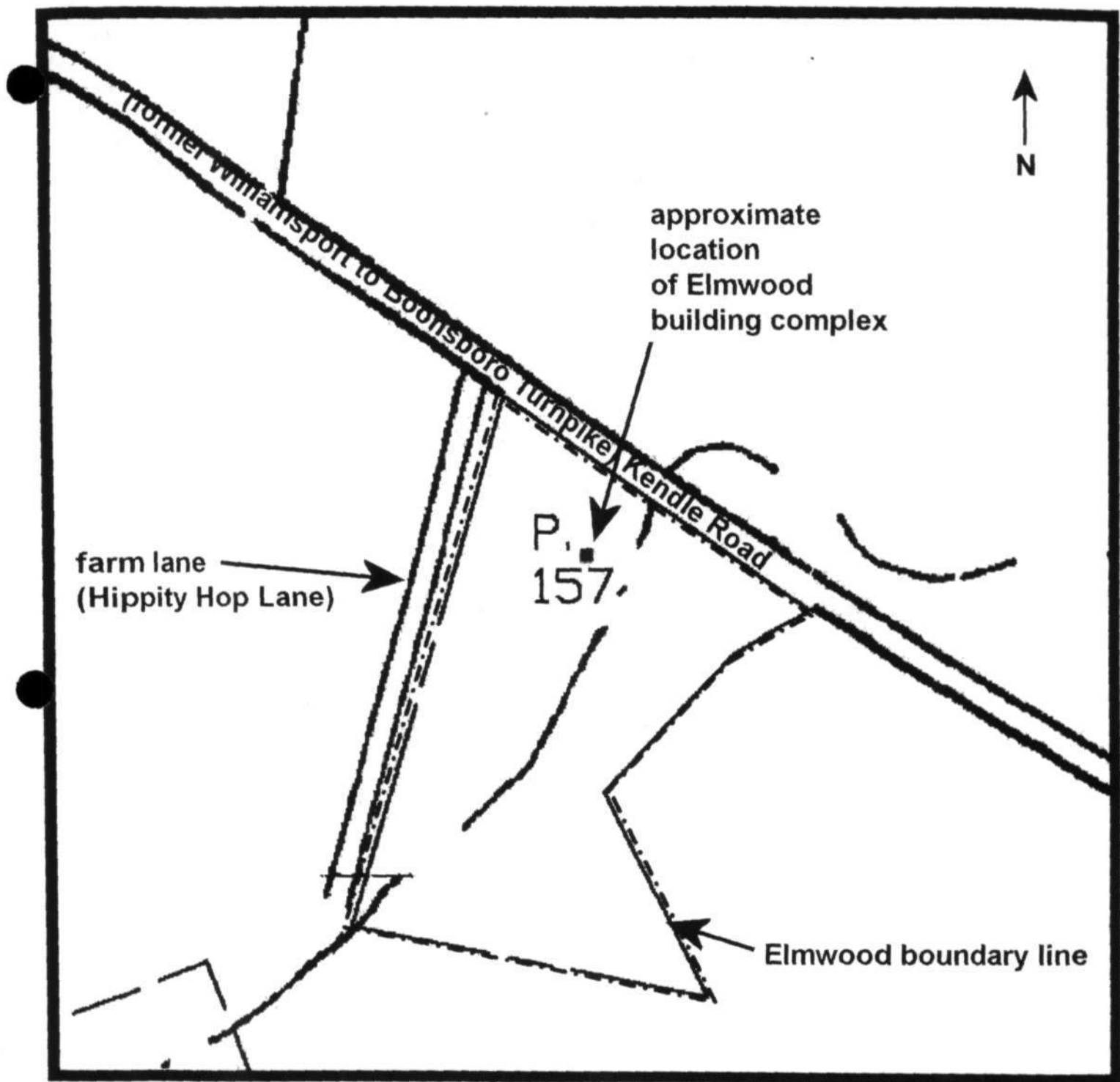
Elmwood, I-018

16311 Kendle Road, Washington Co., MD

Figure 7: E. Roy Kendle and family at Elmwood about 1915.

(courtesy Kendle family)





Elmwood, WA-I-018
16311 Kendle Road
Washington Co., MD
Boundary Map

Washington Co. Tax Map 56, Parcel 157
(SDAT: Real Property Search)

Elmwood, WA-I-018
16311 Kendle Road
Washington Co., MD
Site Map



Kendle Rd

Main House (c)

Boundary Line

Milk House (c)

Smokehouse (c)

Garage (c)

Milking Parlor (c)

Hog Barn (c)

Bank Barn (c)

Barnyard wall (c)

feed trough (not counted)

corn bins
(no longer
standing)

Milking Barn (c)

silage pit
(not counted)

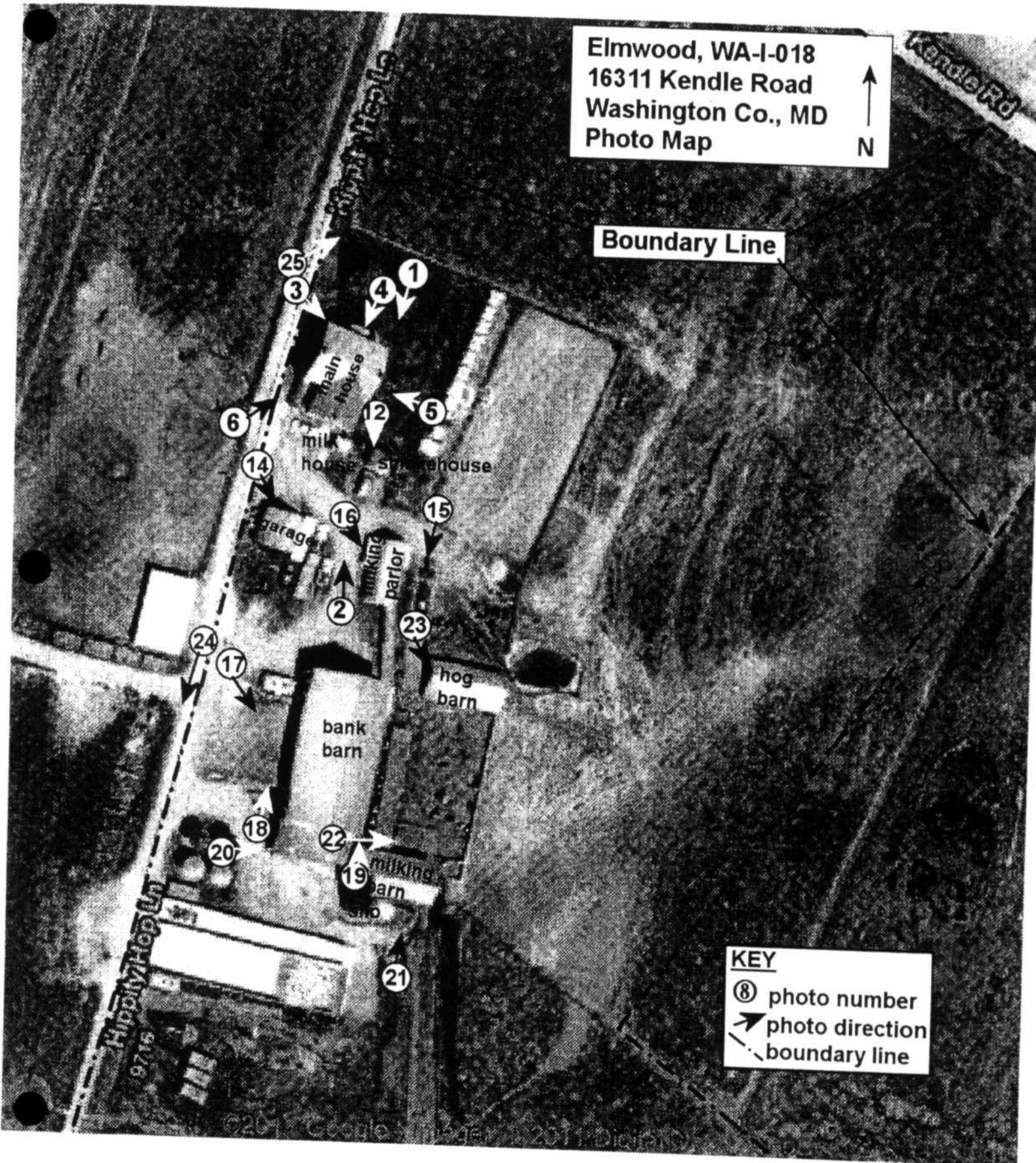
Silo (c)

Hippity Hop Ln
9715

Elmwood, WA-I-018
16311 Kendle Road
Washington Co., MD
Photo Map

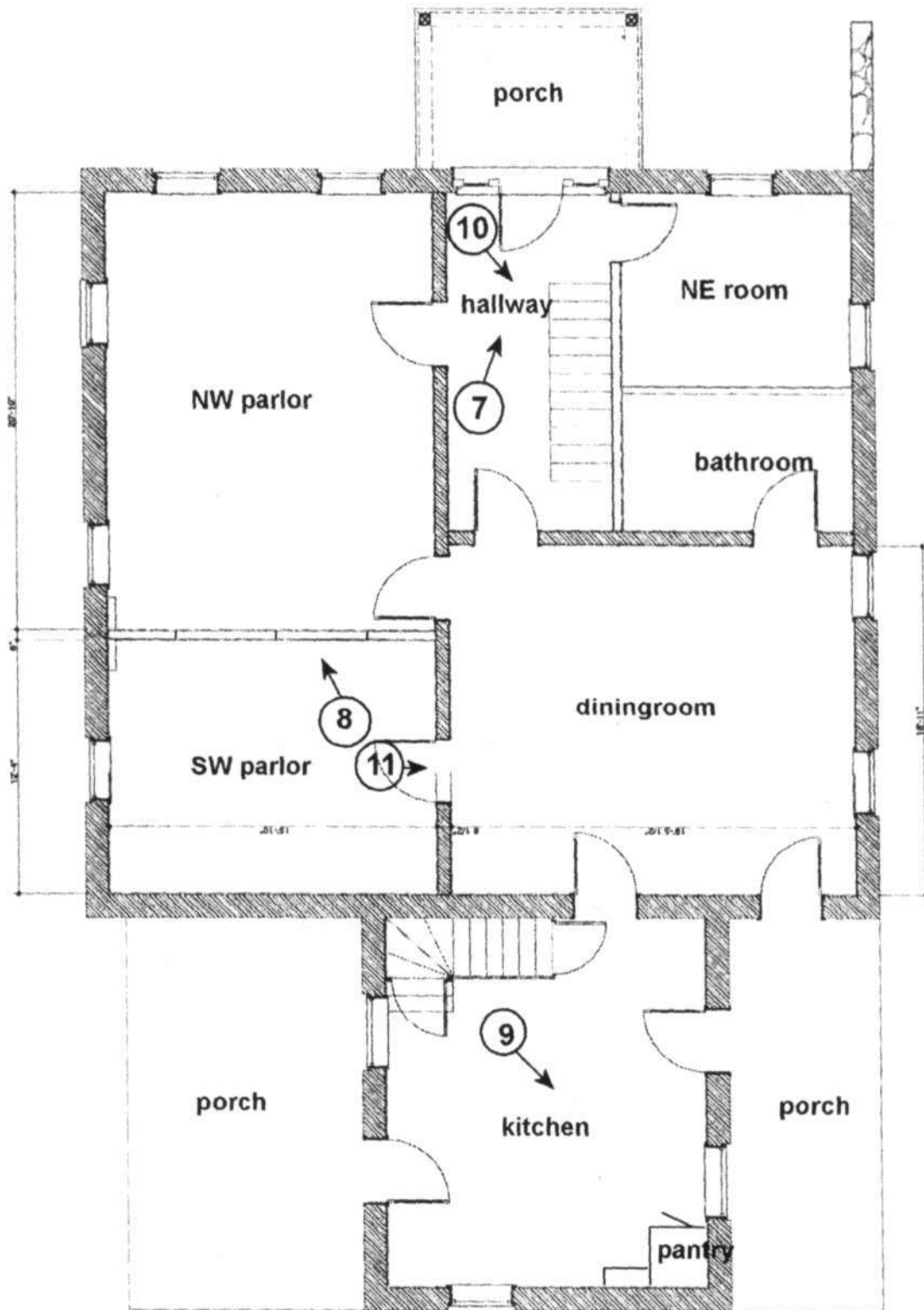


Boundary Line



KEY

- ⑧ photo number
- ➔ photo direction
- - - boundary line



Elmwood, WA-I-018
16311 Kendle Road
Washington Co., MD

Elmwood Main House First Floor Plan and Photo Views

Key

- ⑧ photo number
- photo direction



WA-I-018

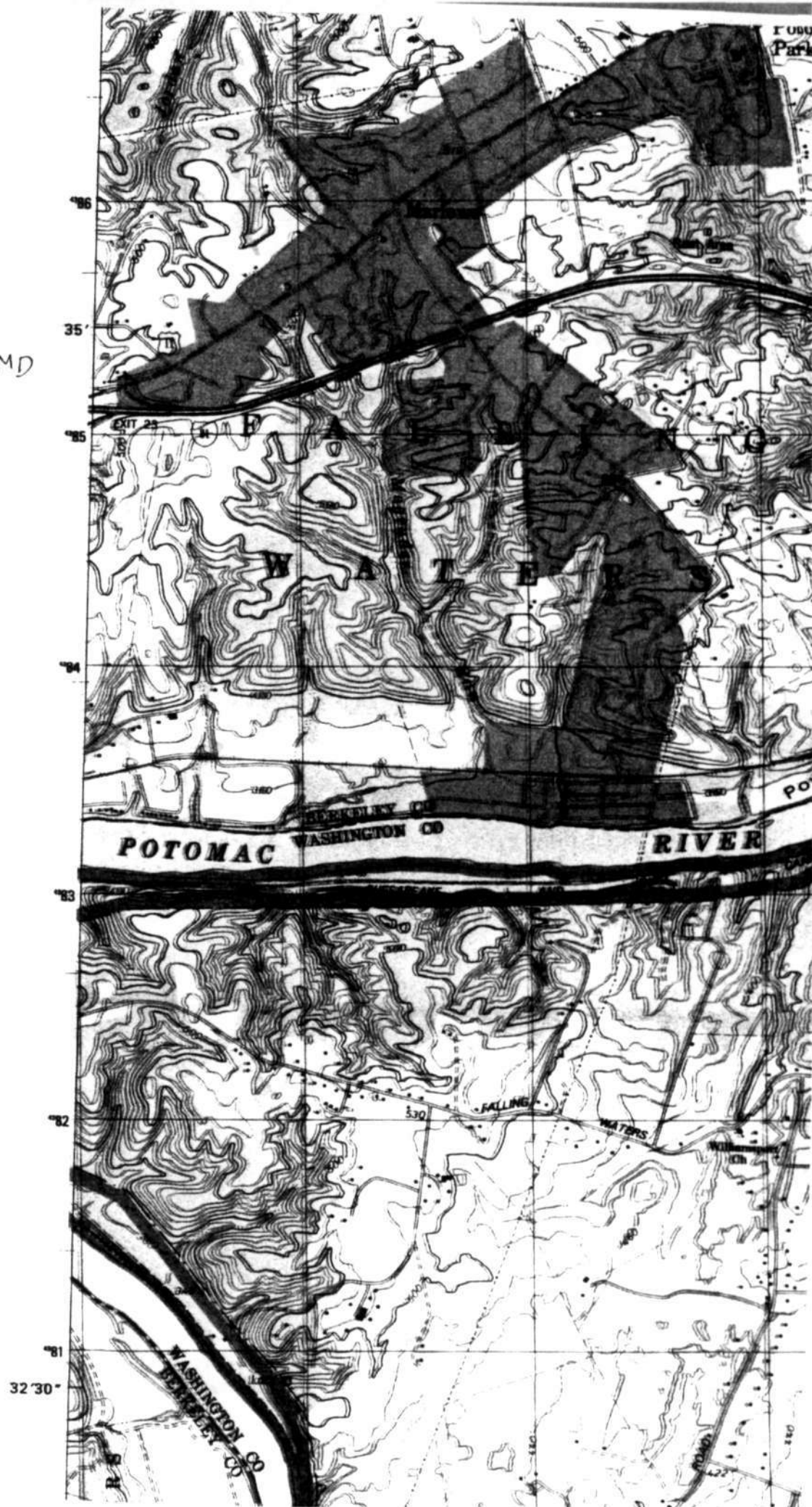
Elmwood

16311 KENDLE ROAD

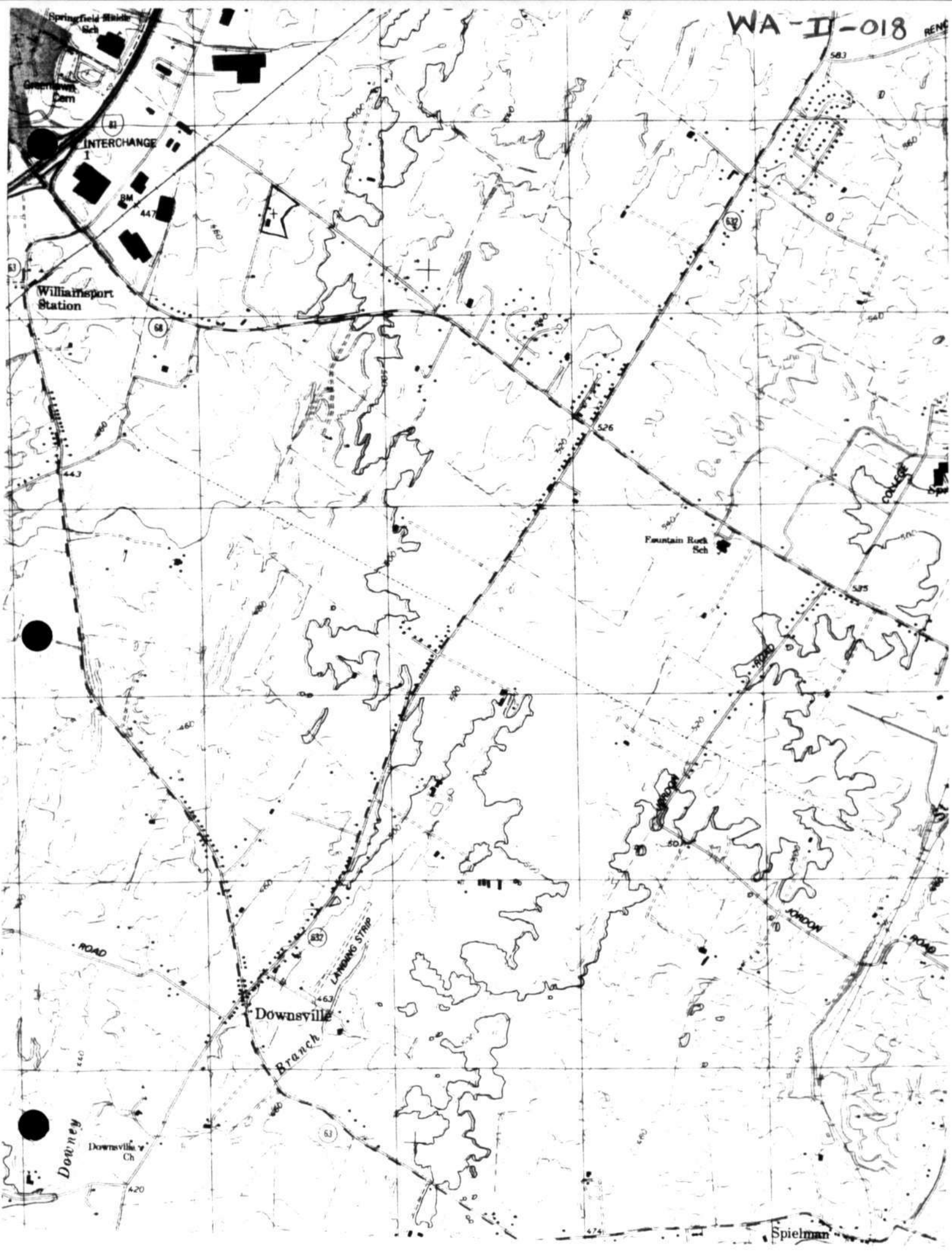
WILLIAMSPORT,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD

18 259391 4385337



WA-II-018



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-1-018
Elmwood

Name of Property

Washington County, MD

County and State

Section PHOTO Page 1

Index to Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs which accompany this documentation:

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (MIHP) Number: WA-1-018

Name of Property: Elmwood

Location: Washington County, Maryland

Photographer: Edie Wallace

Date taken: September 2011

Location of original digital files: MD SHPO

HP 100 Gray Photo Cartridge
HP Premium Plus Photo Paper

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_001.tif

Elmwood main house, north elevation, view south showing smokehouse and bank barn.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_002.tif

Elmwood main house, south elevation, view north showing garage (on left), milk house (center), smokehouse (center right), and milking parlor (right).

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_003.tif

Elmwood main house, north and west elevations, view southeast.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_004.tif

Elmwood main house, north elevation entrance detail, view south.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_005.tif

Elmwood main house, east elevation, view west.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_006.tif

Elmwood main house, south and west elevations, view northeast.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-I-018
Elmwood

Name of Property

Washington County, MD

County and State

Section PHOTO Page 2

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_007.tif

Elmwood main house, first floor interior, stair hall view northeast toward main entrance.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_008.tif

Elmwood main house, first floor interior, view northwest from southwest parlor into northwest parlor.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_009.tif

Elmwood main house, first floor interior, kitchen, view southeast.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_010.tif

Elmwood main house, first floor interior, stair hall, view southeast showing stairway to second floor.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_011.tif

Elmwood main house, interior, detail of grain-painted door and Carpenter lock.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_012.tif

Smokehouse, view southeast from east side of main house.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_013.tif

Smokehouse interior, view toward northwest corner from doorway.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_014.tif

Garage, north and west elevations, view southeast.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_015.tif

Elmwood barn complex, overall view facing southwest.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_016.tif

Milking parlor, north and west elevations, view southeast.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_017.tif

Bank barn, west elevation, view southeast.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_018.tif

Bank barn, west elevation, detail of bank

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

WA-I-018
Elmwood

Name of Property

Washington County, MD

County and State

Section PHOTO Page 3

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_019.tif

bridge showing pipes from cistern, view north.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_010.tif

Bank barn, east elevation, view north.

Bank barn, west and south elevations, view west showing the basement drive-through wagonshed/corncrib, attached wagonshed/corn crib, silo, and frame milking barn.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_011.tif

Silo and frame milking barn, south elevation, view north.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_012.tif

Barnyard view east from northwest corner of frame milking barn showing stone barnyard wall and feed transport from silo to feed trough.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_013.tif

Hog barn, north and west elevations, view southeast.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_014.tif

Setting, view south along farm lane (Hippity Hop Lane) toward brick tenant house and housing development.

MD_WASHINGTONCOUNTY_ELMWOOD_015.tif

Setting, view northeast across front (north) house yard toward Dalton (WA-I-016).



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, north elevation, view south showing
smokehouse and bank barn

1 of 25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, south elevation, view north
showing garage (on left), milk house (center), smokehouse
(center right), and milking parlor (right).

2/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MD SHPO

Elmwood main house, north and west elevations,
view southeast.

3/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd

Washington Co., MD

E Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, north elevation entrance detail,
view south

4/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, east elevation, view west.

5/25



WA-1-017

Elmwood

16311 Kendra Rd

Wash. St. to MD

8 Walla

11/24/2011

MOSHE

Elmwood house, with and west elevations,
view northward.

6/25



WA-1-D18

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, first floor interior stair hall
view northeast toward main entrance.

7/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, first floor interior, view
northwest from southwest parlor into northwest parlor.

8/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSH/PO

Elmwood owner house, first floor interior, kitchen,
view southeast.

9/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

1630 Kandle Rd.

Stearns Co MD

10/23/2011

9/23/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, first floor interior,
stair hall, view southeast showing stairway to
second floor.

10/26



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood main house, interior, detail of grain-
painted door and Carpenter lock

11/25



W.A. - 1/15

2/15

1/15 - 1/15

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Smokehouse, view southeast from east side of
main house

12/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Smokehouse interior, view toward northwest
corner from doorway.

13/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co. MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Garage, north and west elevations, view southeast.

14/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Elmwood barn complex, overall view facing southwest.

15/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Milking parlor, north and west elevations,
view southeast.

16/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Bank barn, west elevation, view southeast.

17/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Bank barn, west elevation, detail of bank
bridge showing pipes from cistern, view north.

18/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

10311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Bank barn, east elevation, north view.

19/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Bank barn, west and south elevations, view west showing the basement drive-through wagonshed/cornerib, attached wagonshed/cornerib, silo, and frame milking barn.

20/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

110311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

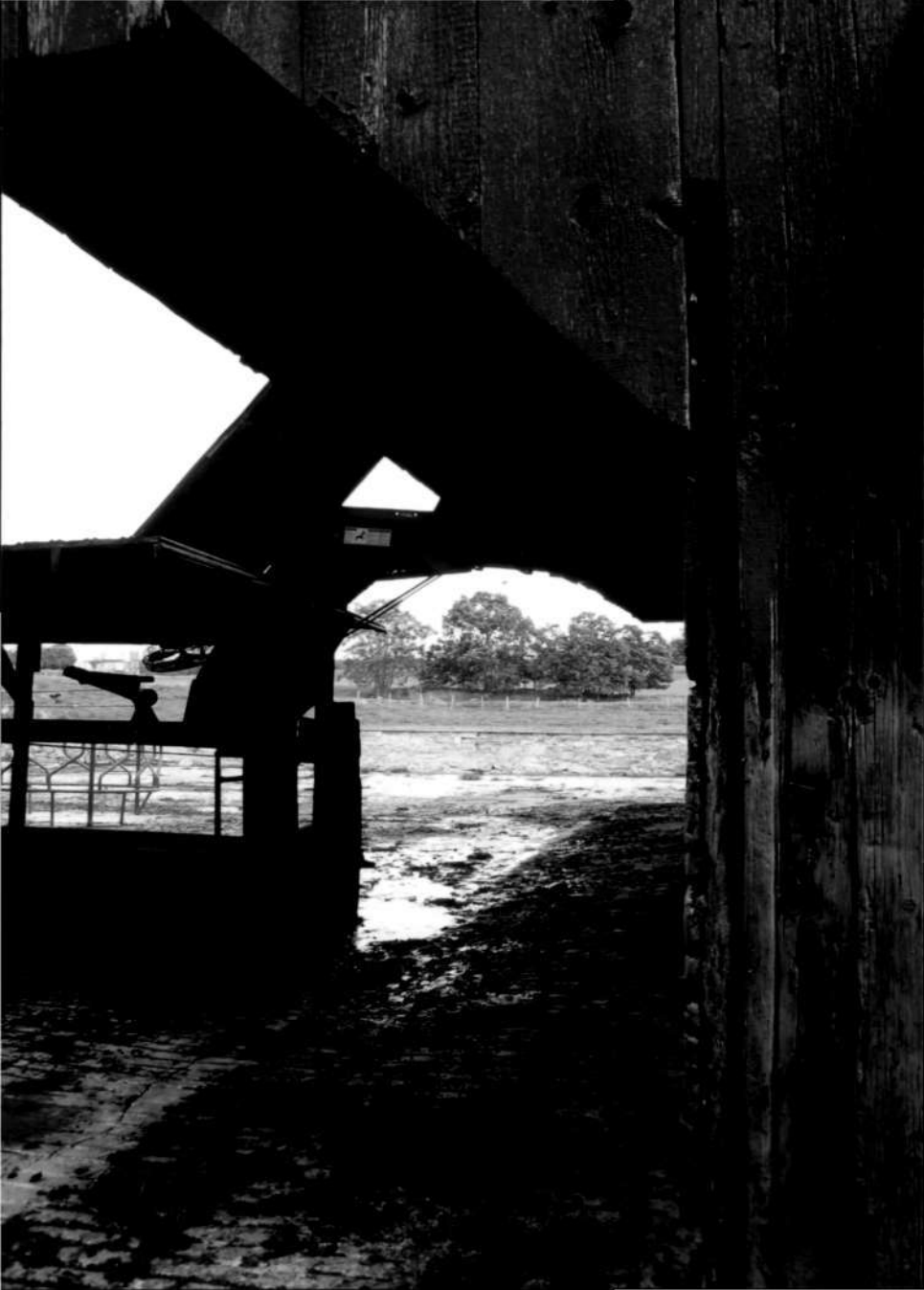
E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Silo and frame milking barn, south elevation,
view north.

21/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Barnyard view east from northwest corner of
frame milking barn showing stone barnyard wall
and feed transport from silo to feed trough.

22/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Hog barn, north and west elevations, view
Southeast.

23/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co, MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Setting, view south along farm lane (Hippity Hop Lane)
toward brick tenant house and housing development.

24/25



WA-1-018

Elmwood

16311 Kendle Rd.

Washington Co., MD

E. Wallace

9/29/2011

MDSHPO

Setting, view northeast across front (north) house
yard toward Dalton (WA-1-016).

25/25

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Elmwood Farm (Kendle Farm) Inventory Number: WA-I-018

Address: 9911 Hippy Hop Lane City: Williamsport Zip Code: 21795

County: Washington County USGS Topographic Map: Williamsport MD-W.VA Quadrangle

Owner: Elmwood Farm LLC

Tax Parcel Number: 157 Tax Map Number: 56 Tax Account ID Number: District 02-007681

Project: Elmwood Farm Development Agency: Terra Consultants, Inc./Maryland Department of the Environment

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: _____ Date: _____

Eligibility recommended ☒ Farmhouse, Smokehouse, Remaining Outbuildings
☒ Bank Barn, Tenant House Eligibility not recommended ☒ and Structures

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Is the property located within a historic district? ☒ no ☐ yes Name of district: _____

Is district listed? ☐ no ☐ yes Determined eligible? ☐ no ☐ yes District Inventory Number: _____

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

DESCRIPTION

Elmwood Farm (Kendle Farm), located approximately one mile east of Williamsport, consists of a main farm complex and a distantly located tenant house. The main farm complex features domestic and agricultural resources, which date from the mid-nineteenth to the late-twentieth centuries. Domestic resources include a ca. 1860 brick farmhouse, a ca. 1860 brick smokehouse, a mid-twentieth century concrete-block garage, and a small concrete-block shed constructed in the second half of the twentieth century. Agricultural resources include a wood-frame bank barn and two wood-frame animal sheds constructed in the first half of the twentieth century, and a mid-twentieth century concrete-block equipment shed. Additional agricultural resources, which were constructed in the second half of the twentieth century, include a concrete-block milking parlor, a poured-concrete and wood feed trough, a concrete silo, four metal corn cribs, two connected poured-concrete storage troughs, and a wood-frame

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: <u>Eligible for National Register as well as MD Register.</u>	
<u>Andrew Lewis</u> Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>4/7/05</u> Date
<u>[Signature]</u> Reviewer, NR program	<u>4/11/05</u> Date

200500783

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 1

WA-I-18

cow pen. The site of the ca. 1885 brick tenant house, located south of the main farm complex, includes a ca. 1885 metal wind pump. All built resources are identified on the resource map.

Elmwood Farm is accessed via Hippy Hop Lane, a paved and gravel road that extends between present-day Lappans Road (Maryland Route 68) and Kendle Road. The property's buildings stand to the east and west of Hippy Hop Lane. Gently rolling fields enclosed by wire fences surround the property. Scattered trees stand within the fields. Rock outcrops protrude from the fields east of the buildings. The property currently functions as an active dairy farm.

Main Farm Complex

Domestic Resources (East of Hippy Hop Lane)

The ca. 1860 farmhouse is located at 9911 Hippy Hop Lane. The two-story, gable-roof, T-shaped house faces north. The main block is four bays in length and three bays in width. Each gable features an interior brick chimney. A two-story, gable-roof, two-bay-by-two-bay, brick wing extends from the center of the rear (south) elevation of the main block; an interior brick chimney rises from the rear gable.

The main block and rear wing appear to have been constructed at the same time and exhibit several common features. Both sections of the farmhouse rest on coursed-limestone foundations. The brick walls are laid in an irregular common-bond pattern. The roofs are sheathed in standing-seam metal and feature gable returns. Flat gauged arches ornament window and door openings.

The off-center main entrance is located in the second bay of the front (north) elevation of the main block. The entrance reflects Greek Revival influence. The six-panel wood door is surrounded by an eight-light transom and three-light sidelights over decorative wood panels. Large wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash windows fill the remaining bays on the first level; the lights in the upper sash are curved at the top. A wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash window is located in each second-floor bay. Louvered wood shutters flank each window on the front elevation of the main block. The east and west elevations feature wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash windows. Each gable contains two four-light fixed windows with brick-header lintels.

A one-bay front porch shelters the main entrance. Decorative square wood columns support the front-facing gable roof; the gable is clad with horizontal wood siding. The porch rests on a brick foundation and features a poured-concrete floor and steps.

A one-story porch projects from the west elevation of the rear wing. The porch shelters a four-panel wood door in the south bay; a single-light transom adorns the door. Square wood posts infilled with low-rising beaded board support the shed roof of the porch. A two-story porch is located along the east elevation of the rear wing. Each porch level has square wood posts and a jigsaw-cut balustrade, reflecting Victorian-period influences. The gable roof of the wing extends over the upper porch level. On each level, the double porch shelters a door in the north bay of the wing, as well as a door in the south elevation of the main block. The rear wing contains wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 2

WA-I-18

windows, with the exception of a wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash first-floor window on the south elevation.

The interior plan of the farmhouse is depicted on the first-floor plan sketch. The stair hall is flanked by a former double parlor on the west and a study on the east. A former dining room is located to the rear of the stair hall and east of the parlor. The rear wing accommodates a kitchen.

The interior features wood floors (some covered by carpet) and plaster walls and ceilings, which rise ten feet in height (Dickey 1974). A stairway with turned balusters and a large, rounded, decorative newel post provides the focal point for the stair hall. Molded wood baseboards ornament the first-floor; a chair rail surrounds the walls of the former dining room. First-floor interior doors have four panels and simple wood surrounds. A pair of six-panel pocket doors separates the front and rear parlors; corner blocks ornament the door trim. The front door, the pocket doors, and the interior doors off the stair hall have painted-grain finishes. Most doors retain their original hardware; those leading to the exterior have rim locks and porcelain knobs. Second-floor decoration consists of plain wood baseboards and molded door trim without corner blocks. The second story of the wing accommodates possible former servants quarters, which are not connected to the main block.

The attic features sawn roof decking boards, some of which are replacements. Sawn rafters are joined with pegs. The basement features stone foundation walls partially finished with plaster. The basement is divided into several rooms; dividing walls are constructed of brick and finished with plaster. Interior beaded batten doors with half cross bucks and original hardware are present. A brick fireplace with a wooden mantel and two iron cooking cranes is located on the south wall of the basement room beneath the first-floor kitchen. Sawn lath is visible on the ceiling of this room, indicating a date of ca. 1840 or later. The basement reveals evidence of a former coal heating system.

A brick smokehouse, built ca. 1860, is located near the southeast corner of the farmhouse. The one-story, square smokehouse faces west and rests on a three-foot, coursed-limestone foundation. The foundation and brick walls are painted. The building features a pyramidal roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. A funnel-shaped cap ornaments the roof peak. A wood-plank door is centered on the front (west) elevation.

A small concrete-block shed, constructed in the second half of the twentieth century, is located near the southeast corner of the farmhouse, in front of the smokehouse. The one-story, square shed faces west and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The building terminates in a shed roof sheathed in standing-seam metal. An off-center, four-panel wood door is located on the front (west) elevation. Each side elevation features one wood-frame, six-over-six-light fixed window.

A concrete-block garage, built in the mid-twentieth century, is located south of the farmhouse. The square building faces north and rises one story with a loft above. The garage rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The front-facing gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal; gables are clad with wood drop siding and contain paired beaded-board doors hung with metal strap hinges. Two non-identical, wood-paneled, overhead tract doors are located on the front (north) elevation. Four lights illuminate the east door, and three lights are located in the west door. The rear (south) elevation features two metal-frame, two-light fixed windows with wood sills and concrete lintels.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 3

WA-I-18

Agricultural Resources (East of Hippy Hop Lane)

A wood-frame bank barn, constructed in the first half of the twentieth century, is located southeast of the farmhouse. According to the present owner, this barn is the second barn on the property; the original barn was demolished. The bank elevation of the barn faces west. The building rests on a coursed-limestone foundation. The barn terminates in a gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal and ornamented with snow geese. Exterior walls are clad with vertical-board siding.

The gravel-covered bank leads to three corrugated-metal, replacement sliding doors located in the central bays of the bank (west) elevation. Stone is laid on each side of the bank. Two wood-frame, louvered ventilation openings with chamfered trim flank each side of the tract doors. Two window openings on the north end of the lower level are filled with concrete block; the south end features a large corrugated-metal door.

Three non-functional, centered wood doors are located on the main level of the barn's east elevation; the doors are flanked by two ventilation openings on each side. This elevation overhangs part of a large loafing area; stalls are located beneath the overhang. The loafing area features a poured-concrete feed trough sheltered by a wood-frame, flat roof sheathed in corrugated metal; the feed trough appears to have been constructed in the second half of the twentieth century. Two wood-frame animal sheds (described below) dating to the first half of the twentieth century border the loafing area on the north and south. A stone ledge on the east completes the loafing area enclosure.

The north elevation of the barn contains four louvered ventilation openings on the main level, three in the gable, and three on the lower level. Paired corrugated-metal doors are located on the east end of the lower level. A gable-roofed, concrete-block walkway attaches to the east end of this elevation, linking the loafing area to the milking parlor north of the barn.

The south elevation of the barn contains three louvered ventilation openings in the gable. A small one-story addition extends from the lower level. The addition rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal. The west elevation of the addition features a large, wood sliding door.

The barn's interior reveals H-bent construction. Sawn structural members fastened with tree nails divide the barn into five interior bays. Roof framing consists of sawn rafters and purlins; diagonal bracing supports the purlins. The barn features a wood floor.

Two wood-frame animal sheds, built in the first half of the twentieth century, provide barriers along the north and south borders of the loafing area behind the bank barn. The rectangular buildings rise one story with lofts above and accommodate stalls. The animal sheds feature gable roofs with east-west ridges; vertical-board walls and doors define the exteriors. Animal shed #1 contains window openings with no lights. Roof sheathing is standing-seam metal. A shed roof supported by round and square posts extends over the south elevation. Animal shed #2 features corrugated-metal roof sheathing and window openings sealed with plywood. A metal grain conveyor extends through the west elevation. A one-story, gable-

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roof, concrete-block hyphen connects the south elevation of animal shed #2 with the silo (described below).

A concrete-block milking parlor, constructed after 1960, is located north of the bank barn. The six-bay-by-two-bay building faces west and rises one story with a loft above. The gambrel roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. Exterior walls of the gambrel loft are clad with wood drop siding. A dairy occupies the north end of the building.

Paired single-light metal doors in the first bay of the front (west) elevation provide access to the dairy. The milking area is entered through a metal-frame door with diamond-shaped lights in the third bay. A porch with a shallow shed roof supported by three square wood posts shelters the first three bays of the elevation. Windows are metal-frame, six-light fixed units.

The rear (east) elevation of the milking parlor features a wood sliding-tract door in the center bay. A concrete-block loading deck for cows is located on the south half of the elevation; the deck has a poured-concrete surface and a metal railing. A small plywood enclosure with a shed roof sheathed in corrugated metal conceals mechanical equipment on the north end of the elevation.

The north elevation of the milking parlor contains two metal-frame, six-light fixed windows; a wood-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash window is located in the gambrel loft. One metal-frame, six-light fixed window illuminates the south elevation; the gambrel loft features paired beaded-board doors hung with metal strap hinges. A concrete-block walkway connects the south elevation of the milking parlor to the north elevation of the bank barn. The walkway is sheltered by a gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal; the east elevation remains open and is enclosed by a wood fence.

The concrete silo, constructed in the second half of the twentieth century, is located south of animal shed #2. The silo features large, vertically laid concrete blocks surrounded by circular steel bands, a metal dome, and a metal ladder on the south side.

Four metal corncribs, built in the second half of the twentieth century, are located near the southwest corner of the bank barn. The cylindrical corn cribs feature poured-concrete foundations, wire walls with louvered wood slats, and conical standing-seam metal roofs.

Two connected, poured-concrete storage troughs, constructed in the late twentieth century, are located south of the bank barn.

Agricultural Resources (West of Hippy Hop Lane)

A concrete-block equipment shed, constructed in the mid-twentieth century, is located northwest of the bank barn. The one-story shed faces east and rests on a partial poured-concrete foundation. The shed roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. The front elevation features beaded-board sliding tract doors. The wall area above the doors is clad with wood drop siding. The north elevation contains two metal-frame, two-light fixed windows covered by metal grates.

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A wood-frame cow pen, built in the second half of the twentieth century, is located in a field west of the equipment shed. The building has a front facing gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. Plywood sheets with vertical grooves clad the exterior walls. The front elevation remains open, and the field serves as the floor.

Tenant House

The ca. 1885 brick tenant house is located south of the main farm complex at 9813 Hippiity Hop Lane on the east side of the road. The two-story, gable-roof house faces north. The main block is five bays in length. The east elevation is two bays in width, and the west elevation accommodates three bays. The main block rests on a stone foundation. The west gable features an interior brick chimney. A one-story, gable-roof brick addition extends from the west half of the rear (south) elevation. The addition has two bays on the side elevations; no openings are present on the rear elevation, which features an interior brick chimney in the gable. The foundation of the addition is not visible.

The main block and the addition share several common features. The exterior walls of both sections are laid in a 7:1 common-bond pattern. Flat-gauged arches ornament the window openings. The roofs are sheathed in standing-seam metal.

The front (north) elevation of the main block features a central front door. The wood door has two vertical lights over two vertical panels and is crowned by a two-light transom. A one-bay, concrete-block and wood-lattice porch with a wood floor shelters the door. Square posts support the flat porch roof. Gingerbread ornaments the porch framing, reflecting Victorian-era details. A wood railing with rectangular balusters encloses the porch. A bulwark basement opening with paired wood doors is located beneath the first and second bays of the front elevation. Windows are wood-frame, two-over-two-light, double-hung sash units on all elevations of the main block, with two exceptions. The first-story windows in the east-elevation south bay and the rear-elevation east bay are wood-frame, six-over-six-light, double-hung sash units. Each gable contains two wood-frame, two-by-two-light fixed windows with brick-header lintels. A door opening in the north bay of the west elevation has been sealed with wood drop siding. A second-story wood door with four lights over three horizontal panels is located in the east bay of the rear elevation; a wood stairway and porch provide access.

The rear addition features wood-frame, one-over-one-light and three-over-three light, double-hung replacement windows. The window in the north bay of the west elevation has replaced a former door. A wood door with two vertical lights over two vertical panels is located in the south bay of the east elevation. An enclosed, shed-roof porch constructed of wood and glass is located off the east elevation. Two metal storm doors provide access.

The interior plan of the tenant house, which is depicted on the floor plan sketch, has been slightly modified. The central stairway is enclosed on both sides by walls, and access to the east front room has been eliminated. The second floor appears to have been converted to an apartment, and the southeast room was used as a kitchen. Most floors in the house are original wood and most walls are plaster. A fireplace with a recently constructed brick surround is located in the southwest room of the main block. The door opening from this room to the rear kitchen has a transom. The kitchen features wainscoting,

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and the fireplace has been sealed with beaded board. The attic of the main block reveals sawn rafters and decking boards joined at the ridge without pegs; there is no ridge pole. The basement features stone exterior walls and a brick interior wall running east to west. A former door opening, now filled with brick, is located on the interior wall. Sawn floor joists are tall and thin, suggesting construction in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

A metal wind pump, constructed ca. 1885, is located northwest of the tenant house on the west side of Hippity Hop Lane. The base survives, but the propeller mechanism is not intact.

SUMMARY OF OWNERSHIP

The 175-acre Elmwood Farm (Kendle Farm), located on the south side of the original Williamsport-Boonsboro Road (present-day Kendle Road) is a portion of the former Conococheague Manor, a large tract reserved for Lord Baltimore in the early eighteenth century (Dickey 1977). General Samuel Ringgold, a local politician and subsequent owner of nearly 18,000 acres of Conococheague Manor, sold 772-1/2 acres of his estate to Colonel John R. Dall in 1820 for \$34,762.50 (Washington County Land Records EE:672; Izer n.d.:1-2; Williamsport Chamber of Commerce 1933:29). Dall's land was located on both the north and south side of the original Williamsport-Boonsboro Road. Dall, a gentleman farmer, built his home known as Dalton (MIHP No. WA-I-016) north of the road (Izer n.d.:3; Dickey 1977).

Due to Dall's financial difficulties, the Dalton estate was sold at a sheriff's sale in 1847 to William B. McAtee, a local real estate investor (Izer n.d.:3). In 1858, McAtee sold 401-1/2 acres of Dall's former property on the south side of the original Williamsport-Boonsboro Road to James W. Downey for \$13,249 (Washington County Land Records IN13-73; Izer n.d.:4). On the same day, Downey sold the property to Lewis Ripple of Loudon County, Virginia, and Benjamin F. Newcomer of Baltimore City for \$20,000 (Washington County Land Records IN13-212; Izer n.d.:4). This is the land upon which Elmwood Farm was built.

Lewis Ripple and Benjamin Newcomer were brothers-in-law; Ripple had married Elizabeth A. Newcomer in 1850. Elizabeth died in 1856, leaving her husband to raise their young son, John. Benjamin Newcomer, a native of Washington County, relocated to Baltimore ca. 1842 and worked in his father's flour and grain commission enterprise, Newcomer & Stonebreaker, which was renamed Newcomer & Company by 1862. When the two men purchased the Washington County farm, Ripple moved onto the property. Newcomer apparently remained in Baltimore, and he and Ripple used their jointly owned farm as a Washington County base for grain consignment (Izer n.d.:4).

Taggart's 1859 *Map of Washington County, Maryland* depicted Lewis Ripple's farm on the south side of the road from Williamsport to Boonsboro (Taggart 1859). Ripple's sole residence on the map appears to be the location of a frame house (MIHP No. WA-I-019) that was later depicted in an 1895 plat of the property (Izer n.d.:7; Dickey 1976). The present-day brick farmhouse first appeared on an 1863 Civil War Map of Hagerstown, Funkstown, Williamsport, and Falling Waters, Maryland (Davis et al.

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1983:Plate XLII Map 5). This evidence suggests that the house was constructed between 1859, when Taggart's map was published, and 1863, when the Civil War map was prepared. Ripple named his new brick home Elmwood (Izer n.d.:5). Both the brick farmhouse and the frame house were depicted on Lake's 1877 *Illustrated Atlas of Washington County, Maryland* (Lake et al. 1877).

Lewis Ripple was recorded in the 1860 U.S. Census as a 41 year-old-farmer in the Williamsport District. Ripple's real estate was valued at \$15,000 and his personal estate at \$1,700. He resided with Susan Traver, age 22; Zack Traver, age 16; and Elizabeth Huntsfrey, age 10. Apparently Ripple's son, John, did not live with him at the time. By 1870, Ripple had remarried and moved from Elmwood Farm to Baltimore City, where he was recorded in the 1870 U.S. Census as a Commission Merchant. Ripple lived with his wife, Laura A.; his 16-year-old son, John; and his 11-month-old daughter, Elizabeth.

Ripple's son, John, purchased Benjamin Newcomer's interest in Elmwood Farm in 1875, leaving the property jointly owned by father and son until Lewis Ripple died in Baltimore in 1890 (Washington County Land Records GBO73-550; Izer n.d.:5-6). The second brick house on the property (the present-day tenant house) was first depicted on an 1895 plat of Elmwood farm prepared when John experienced financial difficulties and the property was sold at public auction (Izer n.d.:6-7). This evidence suggests that the second brick house was constructed between 1877, when Lake's atlas was published, and 1895, when the plat was drawn.

Prior to the public auction, Elmwood Farm was advertised as two parcels, as depicted in the 1895 plat. The advertisement, as ordered in Washington County Equity Case No. 4908, described Parcel No. 1 (the present-day Elmwood Farm), as follows:

Bordering on the Williamsport and Boonsboro road, containing 200 ACRES OF LAND more or less, within sight of railroad station on the Cumberland Valley R.R., with the following described improvements viz: LARGE BRICK DWELLING, smoke house, carriage house, ice house, blacksmith shop, a splendid bank barn 100 feet long by 50 feet wide, under the bridge wall of the barn is a large cistern with piping into the barn yard where the water can be drawn for the use of the stock, also a never failing well of water. There is also a large BRICK TENANT HOUSE near the Mansion House, and a large barn and a splendid well of water with a wind pump, also a thrifty orchard (Izer n.d.:6)

Parcel No. 2 encompassed 198 acres, including a two-story dwelling clad in weatherboard (MIHP No. WA-I-019), a new barn measuring 86 feet by 50 feet, a well with a wind pump, a large stable, various outbuildings, and a young orchard (Izer n.d.:6). The two-story frame house described in Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form WA-I-019 was reportedly built ca. 1900 to replace a former house destroyed by fire (Dickey 1976). It is unclear whether the house depicted on the 1895 plat is the current house or the former house in which Lewis Ripple first resided.

The 1895 advertisement boasted that the property was "one of the most desirable and productive tracts of land in this locality" (Izer n.d.:6). The advertisement also indicated that wheat was grown on the farm. Jacob Lemen of Hagerstown purchased Parcel No. 1 (the present-day Elmwood Farm) for \$10,150

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(Washington County Land Records GBO104-215; Izer n.d.:6). Dr. John Gaines of Hagerstown bought Parcel No. 2 for \$6,709.62 (Izer n.d.:6-7).

Jacob F. Lemen's 1896 property assessment of Elmwood Farm recorded 200 acres of land valued at \$30 per acre for a total of \$6,000; improvements were assessed at \$4,000. Lemen also owned livestock worth \$57, furniture valued at \$200, and 30 stands of bees assessed at \$15 (Washington County Board of County Commissioners Assessment Record, District 2, 1896:132).

In 1900, Jacob F. and Mary V. Lemen sold a small portion of their farm to the Cumberland Valley Railroad (Washington County Land Records GBO113:485; Izer n.d.:8). In 1907, the Lemens sold the remaining 199 acres to Albert H. and Elizabeth Eyerly for \$17,500 (Washington County Land Records GBO122-636; Izer n.d.:8). The Eyerlys owned the farm for only one year, when they sold the property back to the Lemens for \$18,500 (Washington County Land Records GBO129-284; Izer n.d.:8). The Lemens transferred the farm to John M. Kendle for \$19,500 in 1909 (Washington County land Records GBO129-307; Izer n.d.:8).

John Kendle, originally from Williamsport, had worked as a tenant farmer most of his life. He and his wife, Ida Craley, raised three children named Vernie Etta, Elvin Roy, and Nannie. Kendle's 1910 property assessment of Elmwood Farm listed 199-1/2 acres of land valued at \$47.50 per acre for a total of \$9,476, indicating a significant increase over the 1896 assessment of \$6,000. Property improvements remained at \$4,000, the same as in 1896, suggesting that no new buildings had been erected (Washington County Board of County Commissioners Assessment Record, District 2, 1910:231). At the time of Kendle's death in 1916, Elmwood Farm produced 36-1/4 acres of wheat valued at \$1,095, 26-1/2 acres of corn worth \$795, and 14 tons of hay valued at \$112 (Washington County Estate Inventories 37:87). Following Kendle's death, his son Elvin Roy purchased Elmwood Farm in 1919 at a public auction (Izer n.d.:8-9). The sale advertisement described the 193-acre property as follows:

This is one of the best farms in Washington County, the land is fine limestone land, in a high state of cultivation and under good fencing. It is improved by a two story brick dwelling house with basement, containing 12 rooms, a two story brick tenant house containing 8 rooms and kitchen. Bank barn with two wagon sheds and corn cribs, hog pen, buggy shed, blacksmith's shop and all necessary outbuildings. There are two wells of water on the place and two cisterns, one at the house and one at the barn. There is on the farm a young apple orchard in fine shape. There is on the place a large variety of small fruits. This farm is well located, near railroads, schools, churches, post office and market and is a most desirable and attractive property (Izer n.d.:9).

Elvin Roy Kendle died in 1947, and his estate inventory listed property related to Elmwood Farm. Kendle's livestock included 6 horses, 12 cows, 3 colts, 1 bull, 17 heifers, 5 sows with pigs, and 1 boar hog. Equipment included a 1941 tractor, plows, a mower, manure spreaders, a corn sheller, a hay loader, a corn planter, three cultivators, an ensilage cutter, wagons, plow harnesses, collars, tools, and various other items. Crops included 20 tons of hay, 500 barrels of corn, and 1,065 bushels of wheat. The inventory also recorded a milker, a milk cooler, and six ten-gallon milk cans that supported dairy farming. Kendle's property was valued at \$12,425.30 (Washington County Estate Inventories 48:36).

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Shortly after Kendle's death, Elmwood Farm was conveyed to Elvin Roy's son John M. Kendle, Ruth Kendle, and Della Kendle Anderson (Washington County Land Records 244-697). The farm has remained in the Kendle family until the present time.

EVALUATION

The purpose of this Determination of Eligibility (DOE) form is to evaluate the built resources at Elmwood Farm applying the criteria for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties (Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 83B, Title 5). Elmwood Farm has continuously operated as an agricultural enterprise since its establishment by Lewis Ripple in 1858. The property currently functions as an active dairy farm. Elmwood Farm is representative of Washington County agricultural patterns, including activities and buildings, from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries.

Eighteenth-century German settlers influenced the development of agriculture in Washington County. Fertile limestone land, along with functional roads and waterpower, enabled the establishment of a grain economy as opposed to a tobacco economy, which was the typical culture of Maryland's English plantations. Furthermore, the Antietam valley of Washington County did not possess the temperate weather and large parcels of land required for tobacco cultivation (Paula A. Reed and Associates n.d.:4).

Grain production flourished in Washington County in the nineteenth century. Elmwood Farm, which initially produced grain crops, reflected this pattern. Lewis Ripple, who resided at the farm beginning in 1858, reportedly partnered with Benjamin Newcomer, a Baltimore grain commission merchant, to operate Elmwood Farm as a Washington County base for grain consignment. In 1895, wheat cultivation was known to occur on the property, as indicated in a sale advertisement for the farm.

Grain production at Elmwood Farm continued into the twentieth century. In 1916, the farm produced 36-1/4 acres of wheat, 26-1/2 acres of corn, and 14 tons of hay. These crops were typically cultivated on Washington County farms of the period. Wheat and corn were the most prevalent crops grown in the region between 1910 and 1920; hay followed closely behind wheat and corn in 1924 (Wesler et al. 1981:Table 26; U.S. Department of Commerce 1926:22-23).

The value of Washington County crops declined between 1919 and 1924, signaling the popularity of dairy farming in the area. During this time period, Washington County ranked seventh of twenty-three Maryland counties in gallons of milk produced; additionally, output in both Washington County and Maryland significantly increased between 1919 and 1924 (U.S. Department of Commerce 1926:16-19, 22-23). In 1920, Washington County farmers owned more milk cows than at any other ten-year interval between 1850 and 1930. Efficiency in milk production continued to increase, as the value of dairy products in Washington County nearly doubled between 1920 and 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981:Tables 27 and 28). Elmwood Farm successfully transitioned to dairy farming in the first half of the twentieth century. The 1947 estate inventory of Elvin Roy Kendle included dairy cows, a milker, a milk cooler, and milk cans.

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In addition to grain and dairy farming, Washington County has been known for its production of orchard fruits. In 1924, the county ranked as the top producer in Maryland (U.S. Department of Commerce 1926:23-24). Orchards were noted at Elmwood Farm in 1895. More specifically, a "young apple orchard in fine shape" and "a large variety of small fruits" were present on the property in 1919 (Izer n.d.:9).

Agriculture served as the most prevalent use of land in Washington County from the mid-nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries. In 1850, 75 per cent of county land was comprised of farms. In 1880, 89 per cent of the region's land was devoted to agriculture, more than in any other ten-year interval. The agricultural base in the county remained steady into the early twentieth century; farms occupied 78 per cent of county land in 1930 (Wesler et al. 1981:Table 25).

Although Washington County agriculture continued throughout the decades as the primary use of land, the size of farms declined over time. In 1860, the majority of regional farms encompassed 260 to 499 acres (Wesler et al. 1981:Table 25). In 1858, Lewis Ripple purchased the 401-acre Elmwood Farm, the most typical farm size at the time. Between 1890 and 1900, however, the county witnessed a sharp decline in average farm size (Wesler et al. 1981:Table 25). Elmwood Farm followed this pattern. The 1895 sale of the property divided the land into a 200-acre farmstead (the present-day Elmwood Farm) and a 198-acre parcel to the south. By 1900, only 4 per cent of Washington County farms fell within the 260 to 499 acre range.

By 1910, most Washington County farms contained 100 to 174 acres (Wesler 1981:Table 25). The 200-acre Elmwood Farm remained above this statistic; only ten per cent of regional farms were similar in size to Elmwood Farm. However, the property represented the average value of land and buildings per acre in Washington County. In 1910, this average value amounted to \$68.36; Elmwood Farm's land and buildings were assessed at \$67.55 per acre (U.S. Department of Commerce 1926:14-15). In 1925, the average farm size in Washington County was 90 acres, far below that of the 193-acre Elmwood Farm (U.S. Department of Commerce 1926:10-11).

In the 1930s, power farm equipment became increasingly popular in the region. Nevertheless, farming by traditional horse and mule teams continued into the 1950s (Frederick County Department of Planning and Zoning 1997:27). In 1947, Elvin Roy Kendle's accessories at Elmwood Farm included plow harnesses and collars, as well as a 1941 tractor, suggesting that he utilized animal power in addition to modern farm equipment.

The ca. 1860 brick farmhouse at Elmwood Farm represents the mid-nineteenth century Maryland Piedmont house type. Characteristics of this design include a two-story height, an L- or T-shaped plan that includes a rear kitchen wing, a symmetrical front façade, a gable roof, interior gable-end chimneys, minimal ornamentation, and double-tiered porches on the rear wing (Getty 1987:93-94; Grandine 2001:8.4). Elmwood Farm's main dwelling possesses these characteristics. The T-shaped plan incorporates a rear kitchen wing with double-tiered porches. The two-story house features a gable roof with interior end chimneys. The front elevation exhibits symmetry and simple ornamentation.

The rear wing of the typical Maryland Piedmont farmhouse provided space for service functions (Grandine 2000:8.1). A notable feature of Elmwood Farm's main dwelling is the distinct separation

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between the alleged servants quarters in the rear wing and the formal spaces of the dwelling. The second story of the wing is not accessible to the main block. In 1860, the household of Lewis Ripple as recorded in the U.S. Federal Census included an unrelated young-adult female and two children. This evidence supports the possibility of servants.

The Elmwood farmhouse displays Greek Revival and Victorian-era design influences. Greek Revival details are evident in the main entrance; an eight-light transom and three-light sidelights enhance the wood-panel door. Victorian-era influence is exhibited in the large, two-over-two-light, first-story windows on the front elevation and in the jigsawn balustrade on the rear wing's double porch. The first-story Victorian-period windows are comparable in age with the construction period of the tenant house. These units appear to have replaced the original six-over-six-light windows, which may have been used on the secondary elevations of the tenant house. The presence of Greek Revival and Victorian-era details on the main dwelling represents the common nineteenth-century practice of incorporating elements of popular architectural styles into vernacular dwellings.

In addition to the farmhouse, the ca. 1860 brick smokehouse at Elmwood Farm is typical of Maryland Piedmont architecture. Nineteenth-century smokehouses were usually small, square structures, often constructed of brick, such as the one at Elmwood Farm (Carroll County Department of Planning and Development 1998: 44). This form is also representative of nineteenth-century Mid-Atlantic smokehouses in general, which were the second most common outbuilding type in the area (Lanier and Herman 1997:53-55).

Elmwood Farm's wood-frame bank barn was constructed in the first half of the twentieth century. The bank barn, a well-established farm building type by the 1830s, became increasingly popular in the Mid-Atlantic region. Bank barns incorporated into a single building almost all of a farm's storage, processing, animal shelter, and other related functions. One side of the barn was built into an earthen embankment for ease of entry. A forebay projected over the ground level of the building; this level typically contained animal stalls and opened onto a paddock area. Frame bank barns featured a post-and-rail construction system and vertical siding on the exterior walls. (Lanier and Herman 1997:181-184, 199; Grandine 2001:8.5). The bank barn at Elmwood Farm follows this description.

The ca. 1885 brick tenant house at Elmwood Farm reflects modified characteristics of the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse. The L-shaped, two-story dwelling features a one-story rear kitchen wing with a side porch along the inner side of the wing, rather than a two-story wing with a double-tiered porch. The tenant house's symmetrical front façade, gable roof, interior gable-end chimneys, and minimal ornamentation represent the typical Maryland Piedmont farmhouse design. The gingerbread-ornamented front porch and the two-over-two-light windows illustrate the use of Victorian-period details, which derived from popular housing styles, on vernacular residential architecture.

Elmwood Farm's farmhouse, smokehouse, bank barn, and tenant house are significant within the broad pattern of Washington County agricultural history, meeting the Maryland Register of Historic Properties criterion of association with historic events or activities. These buildings also meet the Maryland Register of Historic Properties criterion of embodiment of distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction found in Washington County. The buildings retain integrity of location, design, setting,

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materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and are recommended eligible for the Maryland Register of Historic Properties. The buildings possess local significance for the period between 1858 and 1947.

The Elmwood Farm survey area encompassed 175 acres. The Maryland Register-eligible farmhouse, smokehouse, and bank barn are located within the 1.5-acre historic resource boundary of the main farm complex. Non-contributing outbuildings and structures within this boundary include the garage, the small shed, animal shed #1, animal shed #2, the milking parlor, the feed trough, the corn cribs, and the storage troughs. These buildings and structures do not possess sufficient significance or integrity for Maryland Register eligibility, and some are not yet 50 years or more in age. The Maryland Register-eligible tenant house is defined by the 0.07-acre house lot that serves as the historic resource boundary.

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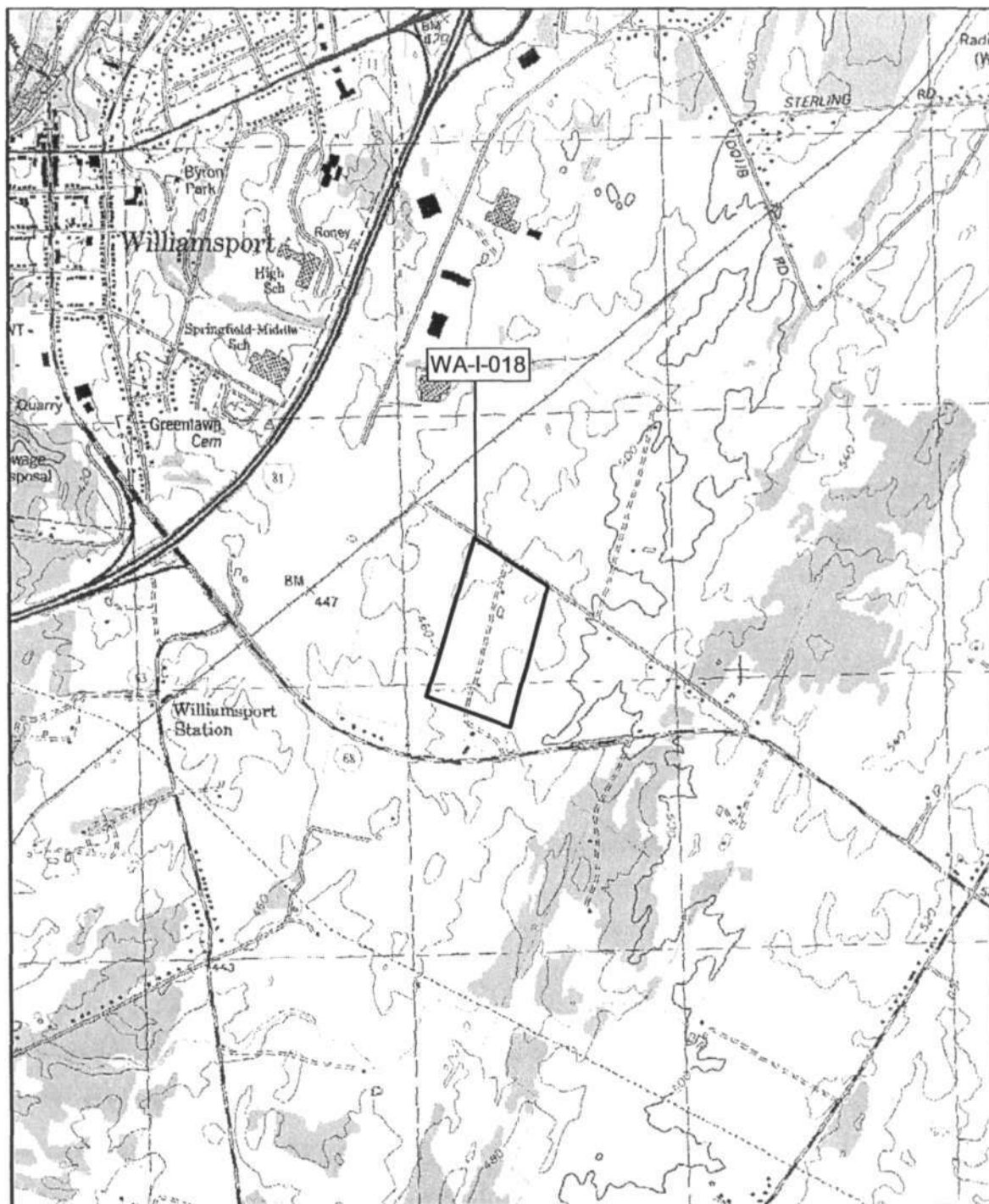
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Date Prepared: 3/17/2005



WA-I-018

**Elmwood Farm - Locational Map
Williamsport Vicinity-Washington County, MD
USGS Quadrangle, Williamsport, MD-W.VA, 1979**



SCALE: 1:24000

Date: 2/17/05

Prepared By: DRK

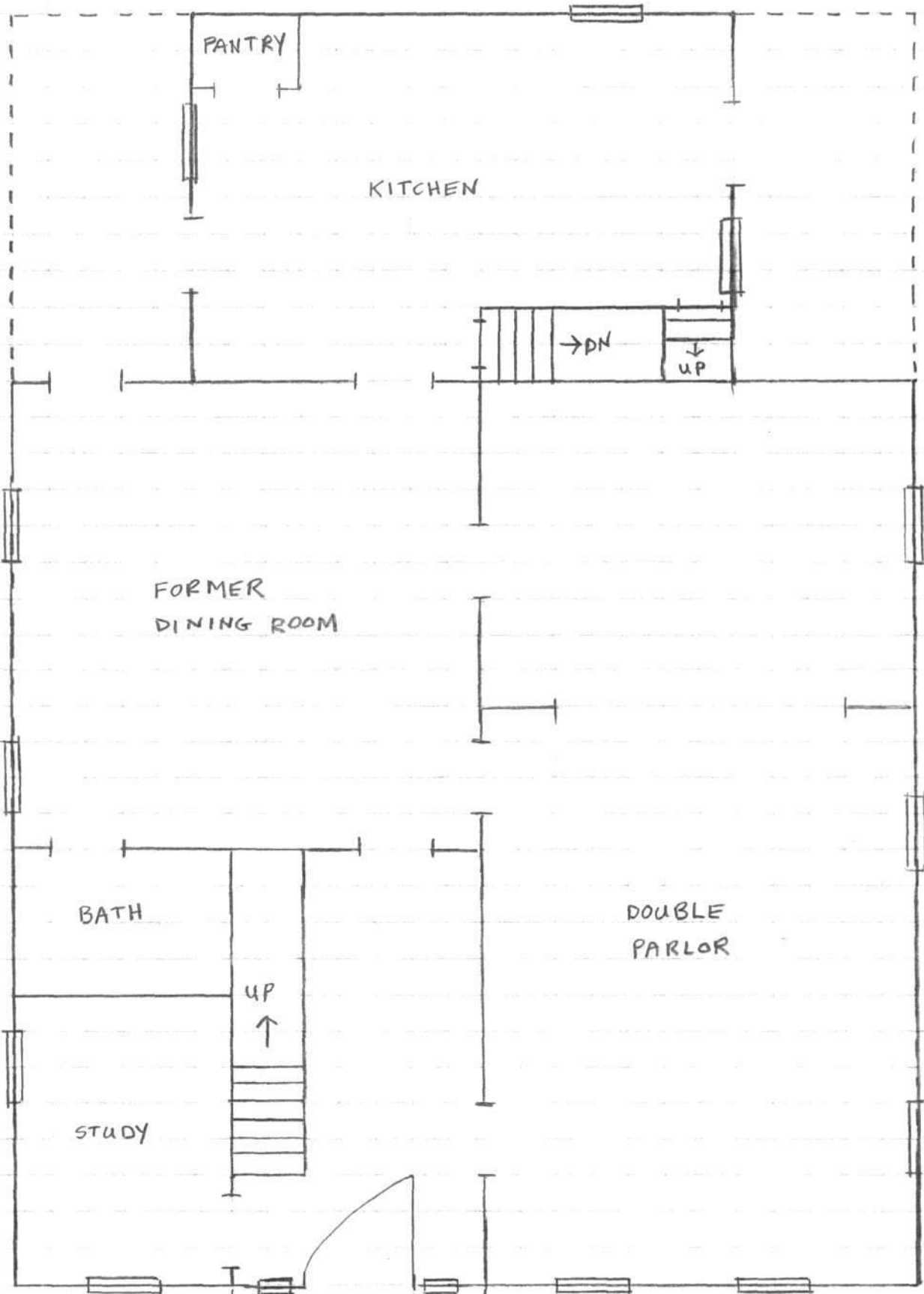


R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701



KEY:		WA-I-018	
		Elmwood Farm	
		Williamsport Vicinity	
		Washington County, MD	
		Historic Resource Map	
ARTIFICIAL FEATURES:		DATE: 2/18/05	
---	GRAVEL ROAD	PREPARED BY: BAS	
---	ASPHALT ROAD		
-x-x-	FENCE		
-.-.-	HISTORIC RESOURCE BOUNDARY		
---	PROPERTY LINE		
NATURAL FEATURES:			
---	POND		
---	TREELINE		
		METERS	
		R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc. 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701	

WA-I-18

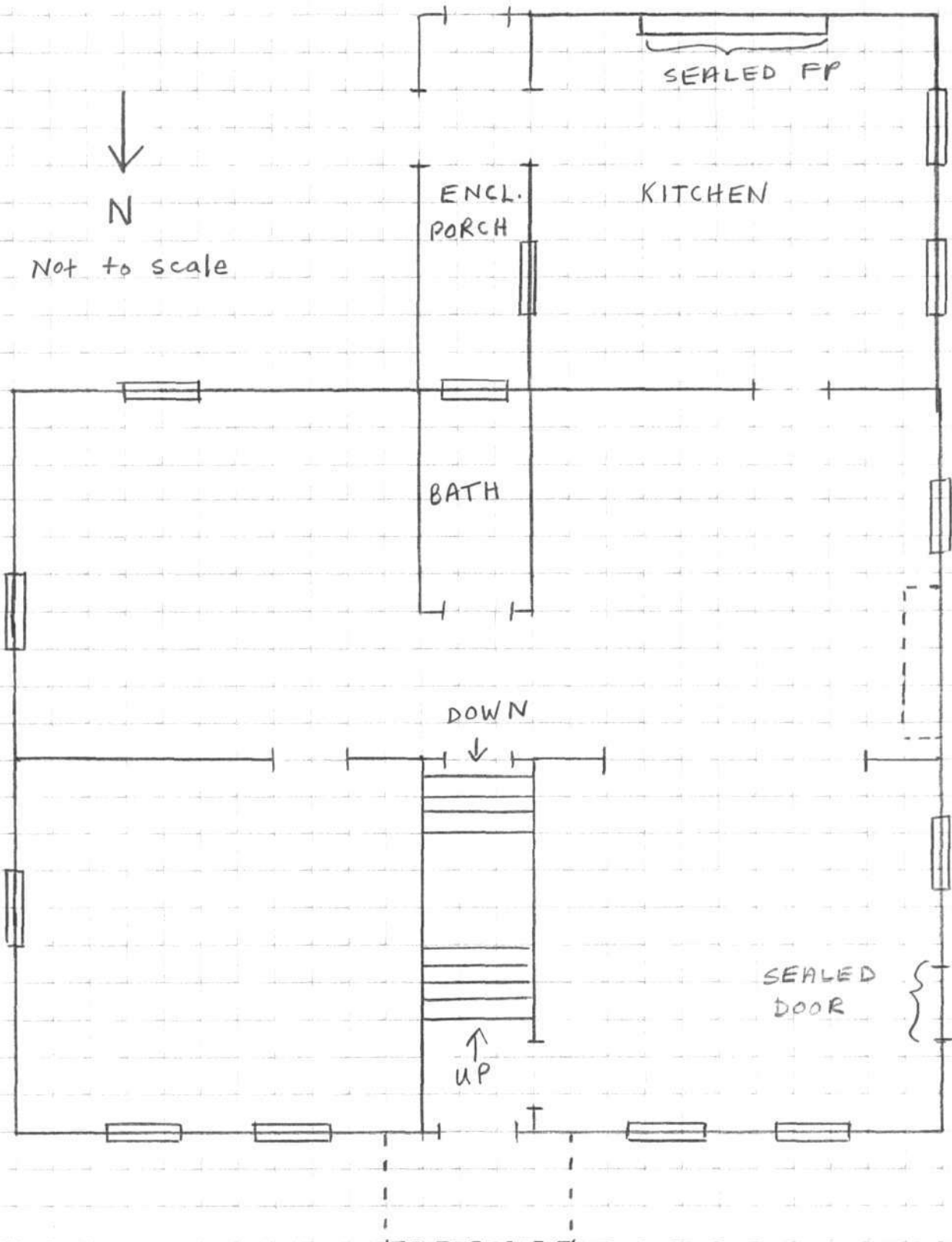


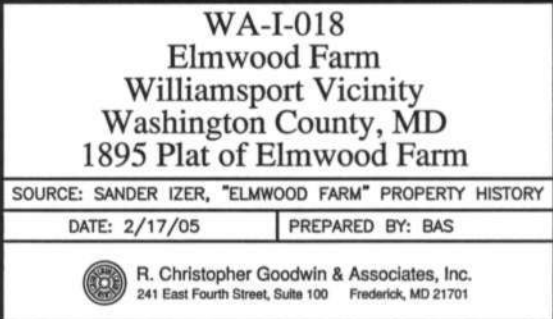
Farmhouse
First Floor
Drawn by Kathryn G.
Dixon - 2/2005

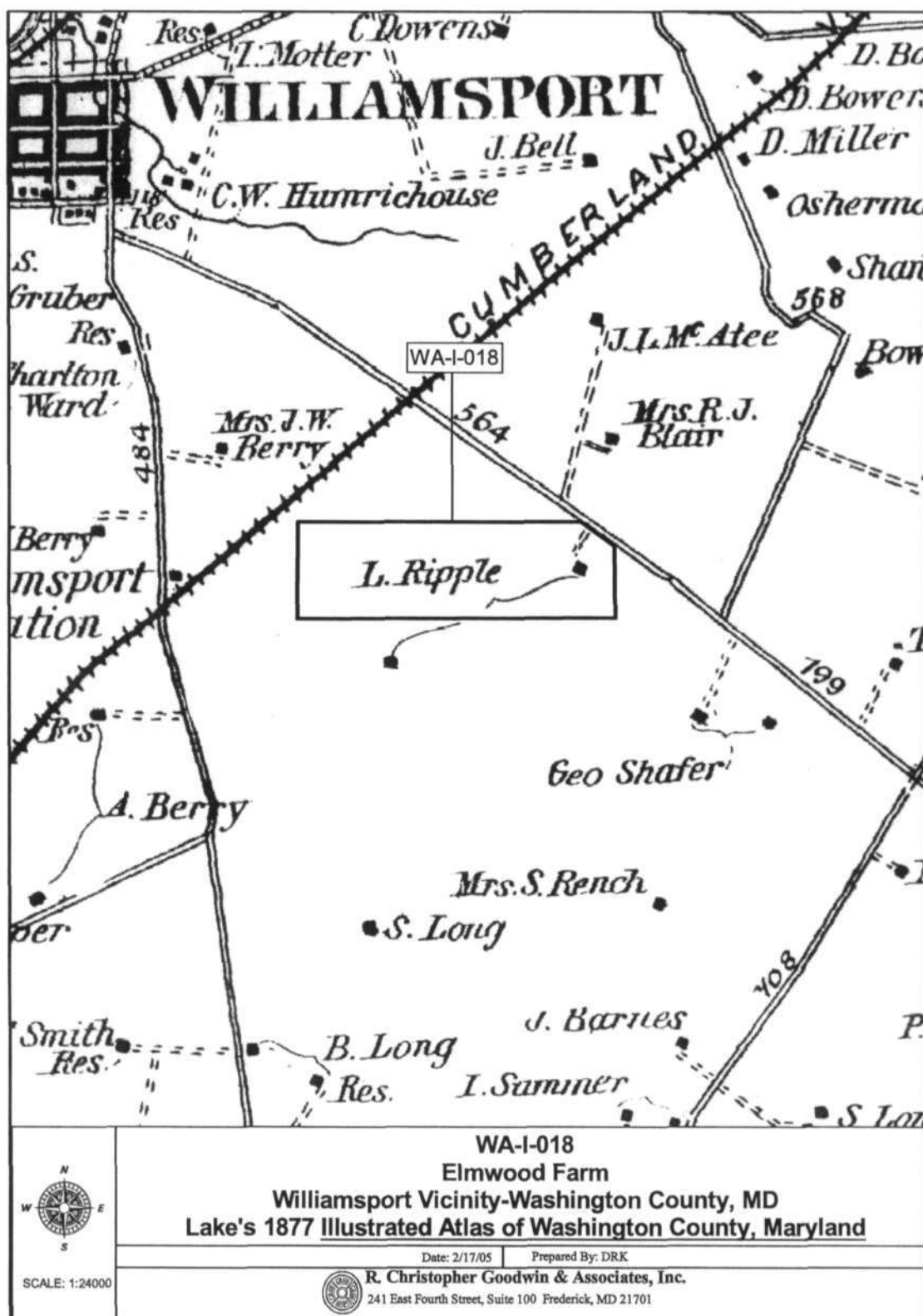
Elmwood Farm - WA-I-018
Williamsport Vicinity
Washington County, MD

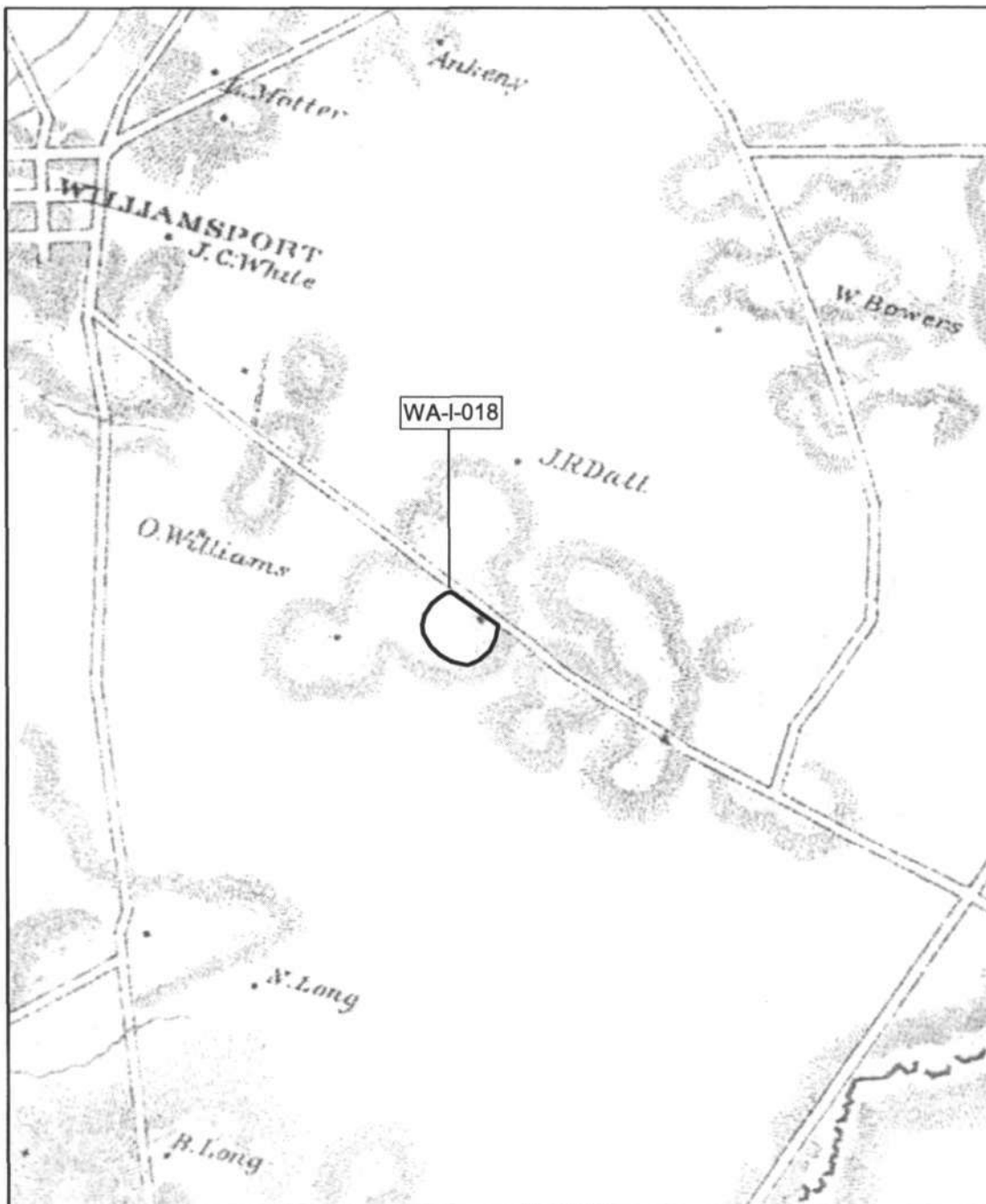
Elmwood Farm
WA-I-018
Williamsport Vicinity
Washington County, MD

Tenant House
First Floor
Drawn by Kathryn G. Dixon -
2/2005









WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

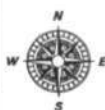
Williamsport Vicinity-Washington County, MD

1863 Map of Hagerstown, Funkstown, Williamsport, and Falling Waters, MD

(Source: Davis et al., The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War)

Date: 2/17/05

Prepared By: DRK

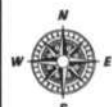
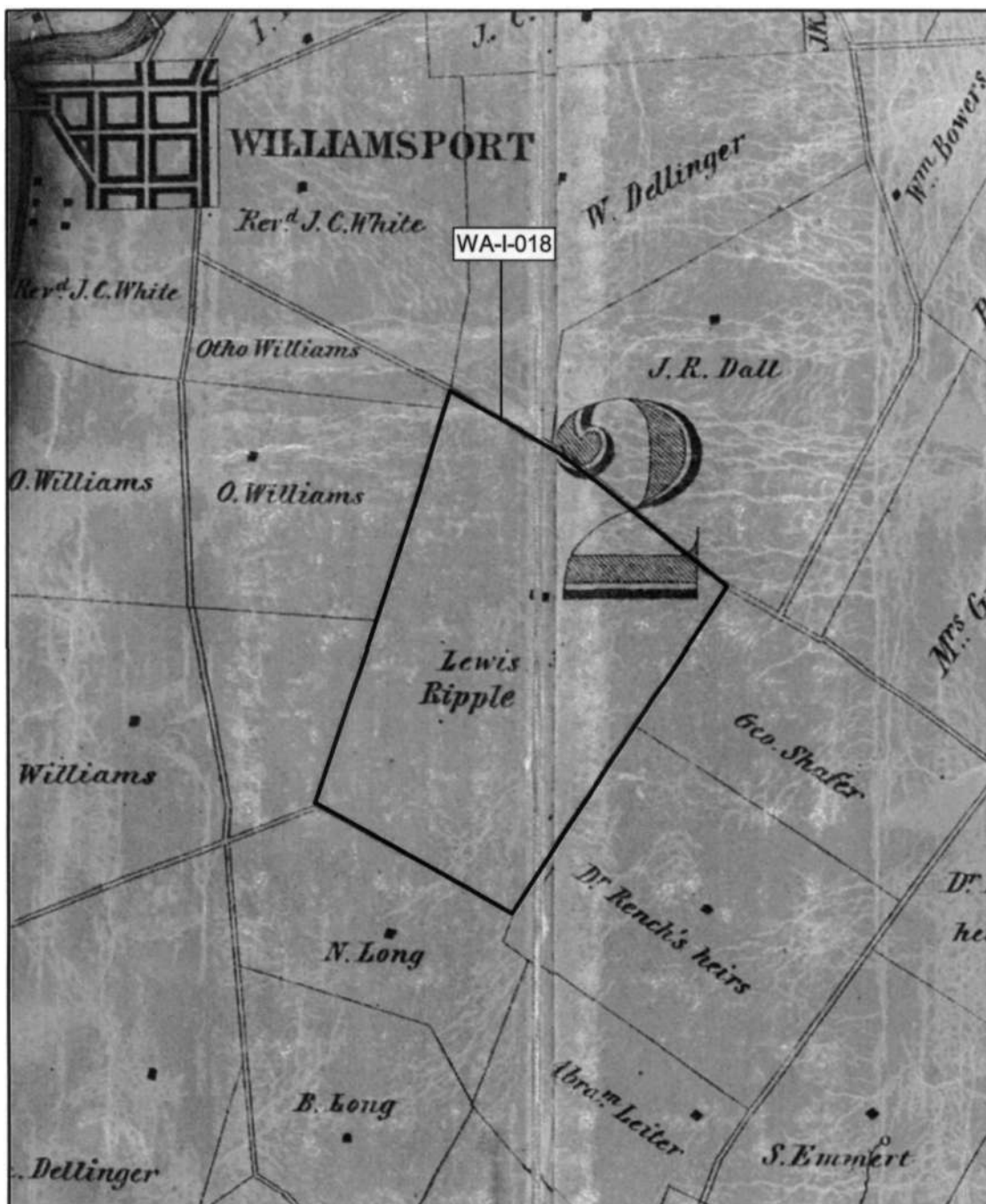


SCALE: 1:24000



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SCALE: 1:24000

WA-I-018
Elmwood Farm
Williamsport Vicinity-Washington County, MD
Taggart's 1859 Map of Washington County, Maryland

Date: 2/17/05

Prepared By: DRK



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WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCG+A, Inc.

265653, Order017-0028, 03/02/05

February 2005

Neg: MD-SHPO

View north from tenant house

1/18¹



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCG+A, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD-SHPO

265653, Order001-0026, 03/02/05

Farmhouse, front (N) elevation; smokehouse
to east

2/18



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCG+A, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD- SHPO

265653, Order004-0024, 03/02/05

Farmhouse, E elevation

3/18



WA-I-013

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co, MD

RCG+A, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD-SHP0265653, Order003-0021, 03/02/05

Farmhouse, W elevation

4/18



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCGA, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD-STPO

Farmhouse, stair hall, front
door

5/18

265653, Order 005-0032, 03/02/05



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCG+A, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD- SHPO

Farmhouse, stair hall, staircase
+ newel post

6/18

265653, Order 006-0036, 03/02/05



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCG+A, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: 110-SHF0265653, Order002-0001, 03/02/05

Farmhouse, double parlor doors

7/18



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCG+A, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD-SHPO

Smokehouse, SW corner

8/18

265653, Order 008-0016, 03/02/05



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCG+A, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD-SHP0

265653, Order009-0017, 03/02/05

Small shed, front (W) elevation

9/18



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCG+A, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD-SHPO

265653, Order014-0012, 03/02/05

Milking parlor, bank barn, garage - view S
10/18



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCGA, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD-SHP² 265653, Order 011-0009, 03/02/05

Bank barn, W elevation, + silo

11/18



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co. MD

RCG+A, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD-SHPs 265653, Order 010-0007, 03/02/05

Animal shed #1, N elevation

12/18



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCG+A, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD-SHP0

Animal shed #2, SW corner,
+ silo

13/18

265653, Order 015-0004, 03/02/05



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co, MD

RCG+A, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD-SHP2 265653, Order007-0015, 03/02/05

Milking parlor, front (W) elevation
14/18



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCG+A, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD-SH^{PO} 265653, Order 016-0006, 03/02/05

Corn cribs + storage troughs, view S
(tenant house in background)

15/18



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co, MD

RCGA, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD-SHP

265653, Order013-0011, 03/02/05

Equipment shed, NE corner - cow pen
in background

16/18

1



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCGA, Inc.

February 2005

Neg: MD-SHP6

265653, Order018-0030, 03/02/05

Tenant house, front (N) elevation

17/18



WA-I-018

Elmwood Farm

Washington Co., MD

RCG+A, Inc.

February 2005

265653, Order019-0035, 03/02/05

Neg: MD-SH PO

Tenant house, rear (s) elevation - wind
pump to NW

18/18

1

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

1. NAME				
COMMON:				
The Kendle Farm				
AND/OR HISTORIC:				
2. LOCATION				
STREET AND NUMBER: (Lappans Road)				
Route 1, old Maryland Route 68, south side				
CITY OR TOWN:				
Williamsport				
STATE		COUNTY:		
Maryland		Washington		
3. CLASSIFICATION				
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
		Public Acquisition:		ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
		<input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered		Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Comments <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Religious _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific _____				
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY				
OWNER'S NAME:				
John Kendle				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
Route 1				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		
Williamsport		Maryland		
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:				
Washington County Court House				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
West Washington Street				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		
Hagerstown		Maryland		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): 259/451				
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS				
TITLE OF SURVEY:				
DATE OF SURVEY: <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN:		STATE:		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This house is located south of old Route 68, about one mile east of Williamsport in Washington County, Maryland. It is situated on an area of level ground and faces north.

The structure is a two-story, four-bay brick dwelling with white and dark green trim. A two-story brick el extends to the rear or south and appears to be contemporary with the front section. Three bays on the gable walls cause the house to appear quite broad.

The walls are set on coursed limestone foundations with common bond brickwork employed at all elevations. Five or six courses of stretchers appear to be used between rows of headers. Flat brick arches are present over openings.

Windows are placed in the walls with concern for uniformity. Most windows contain six-over-six pane double-hung sashes held within narrow frames. Lower story windows of the facade are elongated with two-over-two pane Victorian period sashes. Panes in the upper sashes of these windows are curved, giving the windows low arched tops. Louvered shutters flank the windows of the front elevation.

The main entrance is located in the second bay from the east end of the facade. The entranceway is large and displays Greek Revival influences. It includes a broad eight-light transom, and sidelights above decorative panels. Other entrances in the rear el are much simpler in appearance and include only a plain transom.

A gable roof entrance porch supported by decorated square posts is present at the front door. A one-story shed roof porch extends along the west side of the el while a two-story shed roof porch extends along the west side of the el while a two-story porch is included under the main roof span of the east elevation of the el.

The roof is covered with sheet metal and extends for several inches beyond the walls at the gables. The cornice is very simple in appearance. Brick chimneys with several courses of corbeling rise from inside each gable end.

The house is in good condition and is located on a farm property containing 189.03 acres.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian☐ 16th Century☐ 18th Century☐ 20th Century☐ 15th Century☐ 17th Century☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Aboriginal☐ Education☐ Political☐ Urban Planning☐ Prehistoric☐ Engineering☐ Religion/Phi-☐ Other (Specify)☐ Historic☐ Industry

losophy

☐ Agriculture☐ Invention☐ Science☒ Architecture☐ Landscape☐ Sculpture☐ Art☐ Architecture☐ Social/Human-☐ Commerce☐ Literature

itarian

☐ Communications☐ Military☐ Theater☐ Conservation☐ Music☐ Transportation

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The area of significance of this house is its architecture. Constructed of brick in the four-bay, off-center front door plan, it is representative of a major architectural group in Washington County and the Cumberland Valley. The exterior appearance of this house with the use of all common brick bonding, the Greek Revival style doorway, narrow window frames and other features would tend to suggest a building date in the mid 19th century, probably after 1850.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SE	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	
SW	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "	

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 189.03 acres

Acreage Justification:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	
STATE:		COUNTY:	

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Paula Stoner Dickey, Consultant		DATE August, 1974
ORGANIZATION Washington County Historical Sites Survey		
STREET AND NUMBER: Court House Annex		
CITY OR TOWN: Hagerstown	STATE Maryland	

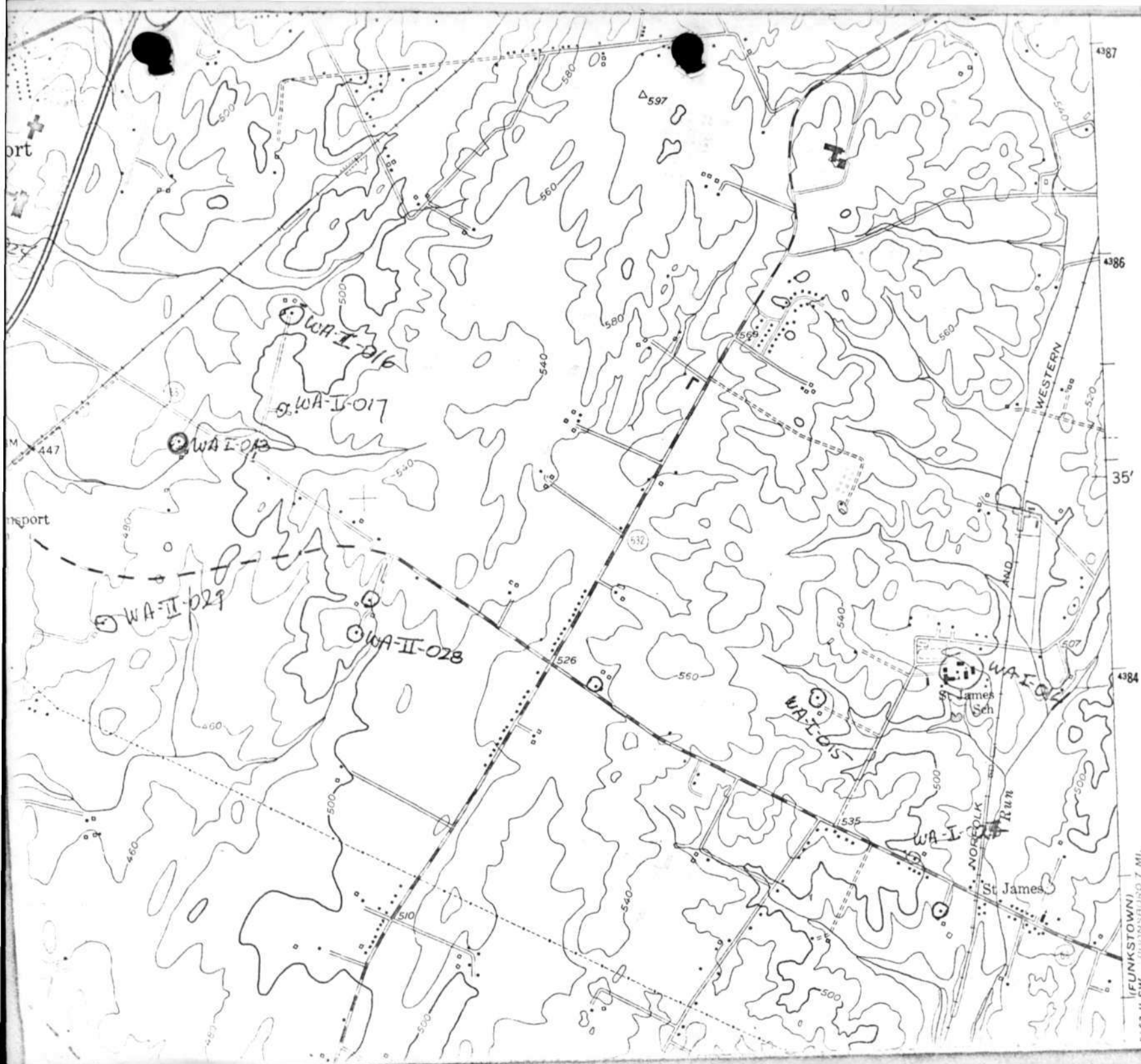
12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



↑ N.
Williamsport
Quadrangle

WA-I-018

7 MI.
HUNTSBORO
SW 11 5463



WA-T-712
S. 44

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY



WA - I - 01B

N.W.

PAULA STONER DICKEY
CONSULTANT, WASHINGTON CO.
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY